

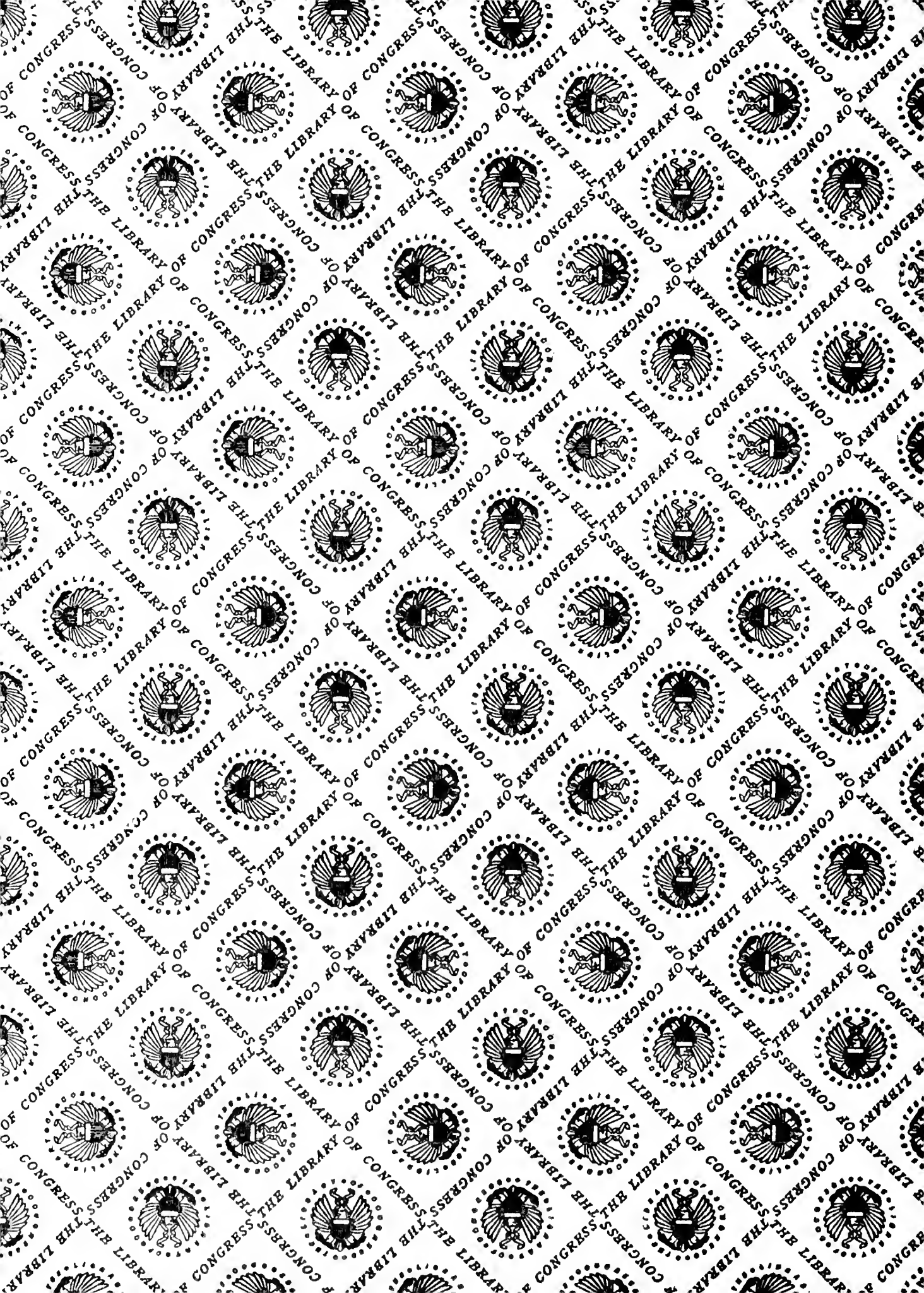
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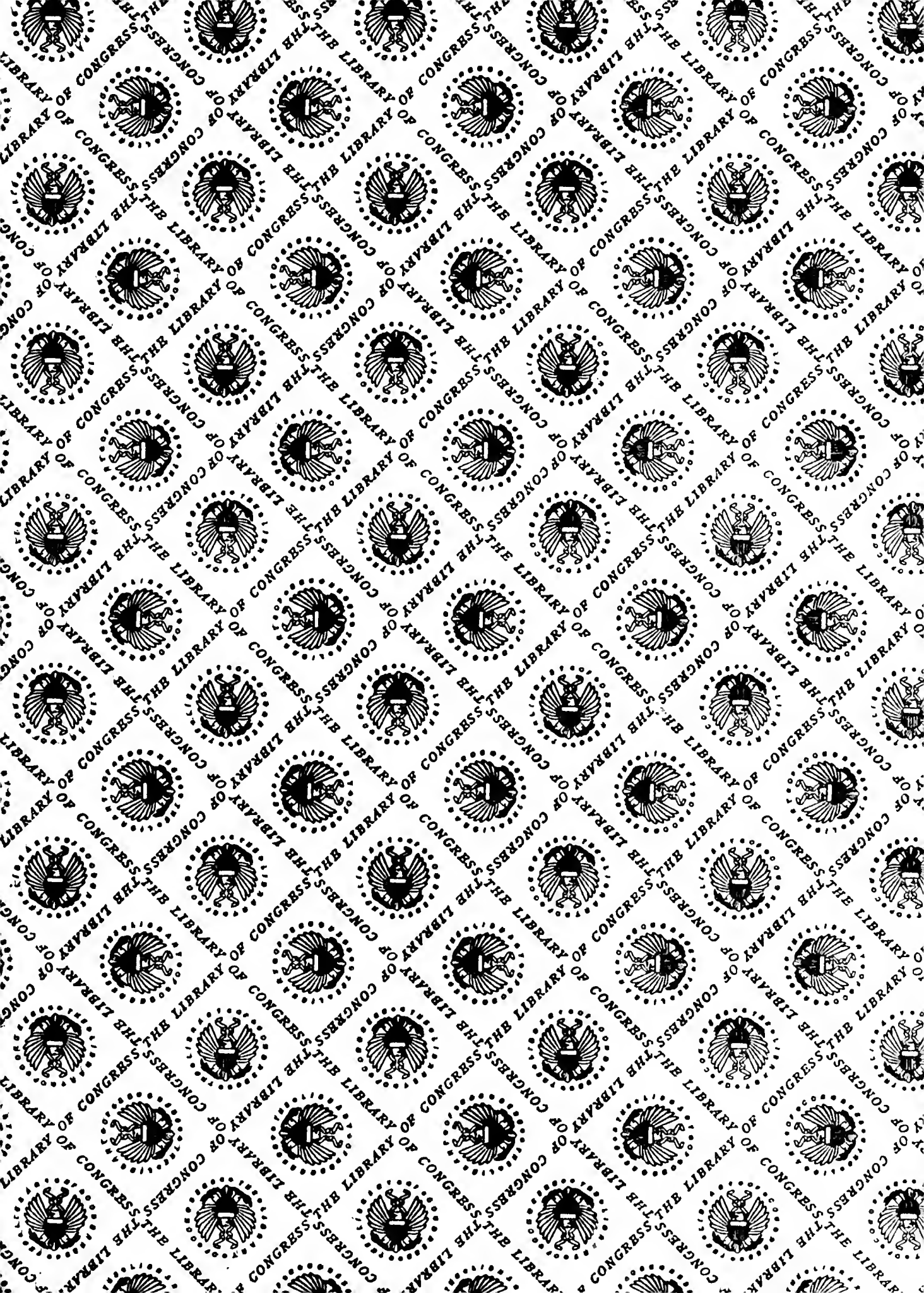
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HISTORICAL
CHART

BY

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MACON, MISSOURI, APRIL, 1879

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INTRODUCTION.

The sole purpose of the author in the preparation of this Chart, was to furnish a stimulus, and indicate the method of Historical Study, to the youth with whom his professional duties brought him in daily contact in the College lecture room. In his connection with educational work the conviction has been produced that the American mind is peculiarly unhistorical in its tendencies. "We live in an earnest and tumultuous present, looking to a vague future, and comparatively cut off from the prolific past which is still the mother of us all;" and yet as a people we are more indebted to the past, and are more deeply concerned with understanding the lessons of the past than any other existing nation. There is an obligation, therefore resting with great weight upon those among us, who are to be the moulders and guiders of the opinions and tendencies of the American people, to imbue themselves with the true historic spirit, and to acquaint themselves with the teachings of the past. Dr. Cheney has well remarked: "Human history opens a boundless field of investigation, which no man ever has or ever can explore to its remotest boundaries." The sphere of history is the sphere of facts, events and developments extending through all the centuries since the creation of man; it cannot therefore be constructed on a priori principles, but when pursuing secular or sacred narrative exhibits events in their connected and related order. It is further observed, in the language of President Northrup: "Historical processes and movements can have neither value nor significance except as they are comprehended in the light of underlying ideas and principles;" hence the importance of a correct method in the prosecution of this study. Rightly understood, History affords scope for the exercise of the highest powers of the mind, and is adapted to awaken them to vigorous action. It appeals profoundly to every element of man's nature. It meets his philosophical tendencies, presenting the loftiest achievements in the sphere of metaphysical thought, and appeals to his religious instincts by portraying a scheme of redemption in which are comprehended the infinite interests of our race. History may then be termed the epitome of all learning.

In the preparation of these pages, reference, has been freely made to the historical writings of Thallheimer, Gibbon, Wilson, Hume, Tacitus, D'Aubigne, Ridpath, Pierce, Bancroft, Barnum, Kohlrausch, Thiers, Macauley, Fronde, Ranke, Buckle, Harst, Neander, Stanley and others, to whom we acknowledge indebtedness.

If in the limited sphere this Chart is designed to range, it shall incite the student to enter the broad domain of History, and shall help him in traversing her plains and scaling her mountain peaks, the most earnest wish of the author will be fully realized.

E. H. S.

Macon, Mo., November 6th, 1878.

HISTORICAL CHART

GIVING THE CHRONOLOGY OF CONTEMPORANEOUS GOVERNMENTS, FROM THE EARLIEST AUTHENTIC RECORDS TO THE **Present Time, 4004 B. C. 1878 A. D.**

HOW TO STUDY HISTORY.

In the study of events the two circumstances of time and place constantly demand our attention. Accordingly, chronology and geography have been called "the two eyes of history." The student will therefore see the propriety of using this Chart in connection with a reliable map of the world.

History is divided into three great branches, viz: Ancient (4004 B. C.—476 A. D.) Mediaeval (476 1600 A. D.) and Modern 1600—1878. A. D.)

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Ancient history narrates the succession of Empires which ruled Asia, Africa and Europe, until the Roman dominion in Italy was overthrown by northern barbarians, A. D. 476. Geographically, it comprises only the shores of the Mediterranean and a part of Western Asia. The earliest historical records are found in the Hebrew scriptures. The first government of earth was a Theocracy, which extended from Adam 4004 B. C., to Saul the king 1094 B. C. The Patriarchate of the twelve sons of Jacob—(Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Zebulun, Issachar, Dan, Gad, Asher, Naphtali, Joseph and Benjamin;) and the Judgeship, of Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah (female), Gideon, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, Sampson Sammel, Joel and Abiah,) were included in the Theocracy.

After the dispersion of the other descendants of Noah from Babel, Nimrod, grand-son of Ham remained near the scene of their discomfiture, and established a kingdom south of the Euphrates at the head of the Persian gulf. This is known as the Chaldean dynasty, from about (3000—1543 B. C.) The first date is uncertain here, some authorities placing it 1000 years later. The only known kings are Nimrod and Chedorlaomer, Succeeded by an Arabian dynasty, (1543—1298 B. C.) A dynasty of 45 kings, probably Assyrian followed from (1298—772 B. C.) King Paul (772—747 B. C.)

Phoenicea (kings of Tyre) according to Herodotus (2750—532 B. C.)

NOTE—Little is known of the distinctive history of the Chaldean and Phoenicean dynasties. That which is of importance, in either, will be exhibited in the history of succeeding Empires.

CHINESE EMPIRE.—(B. C. 2207—A. D. 1877),

Is very ancient, and is said by the Chinese to have existed forty-one thousand years before the christian era. We have no authority save the claim urged by the people of this vast empire for fixing the remarkable date, thirty-seven thousand years back of the time generally fixed as the beginning of the human race. The earliest dynasty known to the historian, is that of Haia (2207 B. C.), but little is known of the country before the time of Confucius, during the prevalence of the Chow dynasty (1122–256 B. C.). During the reign of Ching (256 B. C.), the great wall was built. Elated with his own exploits, he formed the design of making posterity believe that he was the first Emperor that filled the Chinese throne, and for this purpose, it is said, ordered all the historical records to be obliterated. From (220–280 A. D.) China was divided into three kingdoms, viz: the Shohany; the Gori in the north, and the El in the south. In the thirteenth century the Chinese called in the aid of the Mongols to beat off the Eastern Tartars. These fierce allies soon subdued not only the Tartars, but the people whom they came to defend, and seized the country. The Kublai Khan dynasty continued for nearly a century when it was overthrown by the Chinese, who continued to hold their own country until (A. D. 1644) when the expelled Mongols who had united with the Tartars and formed the race known as the Mantchons, invaded the Empire, overthrew the prevailing Chinese dynasty and established a permanent Tartar dominion, which is still in power. The Chinese is, on the whole, by far the best native government of Asia. The government is patriarchal, and the Emperor has the remarkable title of "Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Governor of the Earth, and Great Father of his People." The population is 353,000,000.

JAPANESE EMPIRE,

has a history usually connected with China, and lies to the east of the former Empire, being composed of a great number of Islands. The Japanese have nominally two Emperors; one is the supreme pontiff, and oracle of religion, and the other a secular emperor, who is invested with absolute authority. The latter resides at Jeddo the capital, in the Island of Nippon. Commodore Perry with an American fleet visited Japan in 1853, and concluded a commercial treaty with the Empire.

EGYPTIAN EMPIRE (FOUNDED BY MENES)

Embracing three historical periods.

- I Old empire from the earliest times to 1900 B. C.
- II Middle empire (Shepherd kings) 1900–1525 B. C.
- III New empire (1525–525 B. C.) The Hebrew bondage and exodus occurred somewhere between 1600–1219 B. C.

KINGDOMS OF ASIA MINOR.

From the occupancy of the country by the Phrygians to the close of the Lydian empire, Kingdom of Lydia, three Dynasties bore rule. The Atyadae (before 1200 B. C.). The Heraclidae (1200–695 B. C.) The Marmnadae (694–546 B. C.) when Croesus the last and greatest monarch was conquered by Cyrus, king of Persia.

GRECIAN STATES—UNKNOWN TILL 336 B. C.

History is best divided into three periods—

- I Mythical period, from the earliest times to the Dorian migrations, about 1100 B. C.
- II Authentic period from the Dorian migrations to the beginning of the Persian wars 1100–500 B. C. Herodotus began his historical record with the year 776 B. C. It formed the first definite starting point for subsequent historians.
- III Revolutionary period, from the beginning of the Persian wars to the victory of Philip of Macedon at Chaeronea (500–336 B. C.)

Greece, though one of the smallest countries of the globe, about the size of the state of Ohio, enjoys the undisputed title to the controlling literary power of the world. She gave us Homer the father of poetry, Socrates, the father of philosophy; Herodotus, the father of history and Demosthenes the father of oratory.

HEBREW DYNASTY.

Israel became a kingdom upon the coronation of Saul the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, 1094 B. C. King Saul was defeated and slain in the battle of Gilboa 1056 B. C. David the son of Jesse

of the tribe of Judah succeed to the throne (1056-1015 B. C.) Solomon succeeded his father to the throne (1015-975 B. C.) The kingdom is here divided.

HOUSE OF JUDAH—TWO TRIBES.

Rehoboam the son of Solomon, reigned from 975-956 B. C. During this reign the ten tribes revolt from Rehoboam and proclaim Jeroboam the son of Nebat of the tribe of Ephraim king. Rehoboam continues to reign over Judah and Benjamin.

Abijam succeeds his father to the throne of Judah 956-953 B. C.

Asa succeeded his father 953-912 B. C. Jehoshaphat 912-896 B. C.

Jehoram (896-888 B. C.)

Ahaziah (888-887 B. C.) Slain by order of Jehu.

Athaliah (887-881 B. C.) Queen Athaliah usurped the throne, but was slain by order of Jehoiada, the priest.

Joash (880-840 B. C.) Slain by two of his servants.

Amaziah (840-811 B. C.) Assassinated.

Azariah, or Uzziah (812-760 B. C.) Died of leprosy.

Jotham (760-744 B. C.)

Ahaz (745-729 B. C.)

Hezekiah the Great (729-700 B. C.) His life was lengthened fifteen years in answer to prayer. Book of Isaiah, chapter xxxviii.

Manasseh, the Cruel (700-645 B. C.)

Amon (645-643 B. C.) Assassinated.

Josiah (643-612 B. C.) Slain in the battle of Megiddo.

Jehoahaz (612 B. C.) Reigned three months and was dethroned.

Jehoiakim (612-601 B. C.)

Jehoiachin (601 B. C.) Reigned three months when Judah was carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar.

Zedekiah (601 or 592 B. C.) Final captivity and end of the house of Judah.

HOUSE OF ISRAEL—TEN TRIBES.

Jeroboam (975-952 B. C.)

Nadab 952-950 B. C. Slain in the siege of Gibbithon. Baasha the conspirator reigned in his stead (950-926 B. C.)

Elah (926-923 B. C.) Assassinated.

Zimri the assassin reigned in his stead 924 B. C., he became the incendiary of his own palace and perished in the flames, after a reign of only seven days.

Omri (924-912 B. C.)

Ahab 912-890 B. C.) Famine in Israel during this reign. Ahab was defeated and slain in the battle of Ramoth Gilead.

Ahaziah (890 B. C.) Died from injuries received by a fall.

Joram 891 B. C. Slain by Jehu.

Jehu succeeded to the throne 887-850 B. C.

Jehoahaz 860-843 B. C.)

Joash (843-827 B. C.)

Jeroboam II (827-786 B. C.) Death of Elisha the prophet.

INTERREGNUM.

Zachariah 772 B. C. Reigned six months and was slain by Shallum.

Shallum 773 B. C. Reigned one month and was assassinated.

Menahem the brute 773-763 B. C.

Pekahiah 763-761 B. C. Killed by a conspirator.

Pekah (761-741 B. C.) Slain by Hoshea. Tiglath Pileser king of Assyria invades the land of Israel and carries many of the people into captivity.

Hoshea (741-732 B. C.) Israel again led into captivity.

End of the house of Israel.

SYRIAN KINGDOM, DEMASOUS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Hadad 1040 B. C.; Rezon, 1000 B. C.; Lot Rimmon 960-950 B. C.; Benhadad I 950-920 B. C. Benhadad II 900 B. C.; Hazael, 850 B. C.

Benhadad III, 840 B. C.; unknown until Rezin 745-732 B. C.

ASSYRIAN MONARCHY—625 B. C.

No certain chronology before the tenth century B. C.; Asshurdamiril I, died 909 B. C.; Hulikhkhus III, 909-889 B. C.; Tiglathimir II, 889-886 B. C.; Asshurnasirpal, I, 886-858 B. C.; Shalmaneser II, 858-823 B. C.; Sannasiva 823-810 B. C.; Hulikhkhus IV 810-781 B. C.; Shalmaneser III, 781-771 B. C.; Asshurdamiril II, 771-753 B. C.;

Asshurlikhkhush 753-745 B. C.; Tiglathpileser II, usurper 745-727 B. C.; Shalmaneser IV 727-721 B. C.; Sargon (usurper) 721-705 B. C.; Senacherih 705-680 B. C.; Esarhaddon 680-667 B. C.; Asshurbanipal 667-647 B. C.; Asshur-emieli-ilin, 647-625 B. C.

ROMAN EMPIRE FROM [753 B. C.-476 A. D.]

Though we have employed the above heading, we are inclined to divide Roman history into three grand periods; with the following names:

- I The Roman kingdom, from 753-510 B. C.
- II The Roman Republic from 510-30 B. C.
- III The Roman Empire, proper from 30-B. C.-476 A. D.

There are two theories of the origin of Rome and her dominion.

First—The common legend assigns the building of Rome and the establishment of the Roman kingdom to Romulus.

Second—A Greek tradition, celebrated by Virgil, in the *Eneid*, book III, section 14, and believed by most Romans in the days of the Empire, traced their origin to a company of Trojan emigrants, led to the shores of Italy by Eneas, after the fall of Troy.

For a full and able discussion of the events connected with this empire, embracing the extinction of the Western Empire; the banishment of Augustulus to the Lucullan Villa, and the decay of the Roman spirit, the student is referred to Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. ii page 380, etc.

MEDIAEVAL HISTORY.

Mediaeval history begins with the fall of the Western Empire, A. D. 476, at the dawn of the period styled the Dark Ages. Geographically, mediaeval history is concerned with Europe and the adjacent coasts of Asia and Africa. The Dark Ages cover the history from the fall of the Western Empire to the establishment of the Feudal system

476-1096 A. D. This epoch embraces three distinct periods.

First Period.—From the fall of the Western Empire, to the rise of the Carolingian Empire, 476-732 A. D. During this period the Moslem power had its rise. "Mahommed, the camel driver of Mecca, in his journeys to the Syrian fairs met travelers of all nations and religions." He remarked the general confusion in their religious creeds, and "conceived the idea of raising upon the ruins of all these creeds, the worship of the One God, of whom he aspired to be considered the prophet and apostle." During this period, also, the Saracens crowded upon the Roman dominion and after a successful incursion, established, what is known as the Saracen Empire, which continued from about 622-732 A. D. The tide of the Saracen invasion having rolled back, two powers are seen rising in the west. These powers are—The restored Roman empire, and the temporal sovereignty of the Popes, which together form the frame work of Mediaeval history.

Second Period.—From the battle of Tours to the battle of Fontenaye, 732-841 A. D. The sanguinary struggle of Fontenaye broke in pieces, the empire, which had grown strong by the powerful genius of Charlemagne, and by the subsequent treaty at Verdun, the dominions of this great general were divided between his three grand-sons; Lothaire, received Italy and adjoining territory; Louis the German, the countries east and north of the Rhine; Charles the Bald, received Gaul west of the Rhone and Saone. Germany dates her

national existence from the treaty of Verdun, A. D. 843.

Third Period—From the treaty of Verdun to the first crusade, 843–1096 A. D.

This period gave birth to three of the greatest names in history; Alford, the Great; William, the Conqueror, and Pope Gregory VII, the famous Hildebrand. That dreary serfdom, the Feudal system, was developed at this time. This period also gave birth to the Italian Republic.

The Crusades are generally assigned a distinct epoch in history, extending as they did from 1096–1291 A. D., thus covering about two centuries.

Seven crusades were made for the purpose of

recovering Palestine and the Holy City from the dominion of Infidels during the remarkable conflict known as the Holy War. The sacrifice of blood and treasure extended over such a wide field, and filled such a protracted period as to render an estimate only approximate. At least two million lives, and several billions of wealth were consumed by the hungry maw of the insatiable demon war, during these two centuries of strife.

Judged from its objective features, the war of the crusades was the most stupendous folly of the age; but judged from its results, in breaking the power of the Feudal system, it was a large contributor to the civilization of Europe.

BABYLONIAN MONARCHY.

Babylon had been governed for nearly five hundred years by Assyrian Viceroys, but revolted under Nabonassar in 747 B. C. Merodach-baladan 721–709 B. C., who was dethroned by Sennacherib, sent congratulations to Hezekiah on his miraculous recovery. Esarhaddon (Assyrian) 680–667 B. C. Sardanapalus (Assyrian) 667–647 B. C. Cinnadannus (Assyrian) 647–626 B. C. Nabopolassar restored the kingdom 625–604 B. C. Nebuchad-

nezzar made captive of Judah and laid Jerusalem in ashes 561 B. C. Evil Merodach 561–559 B. C. Assassinated. Nereglissor 559–555 B. C. Laborsorchoel 555 B. C. reigned nine months and was assassinated. Nabonadins 555–538 B. C., associated his son Belshazzar with him in the government. Defeated in battle with Cyrus, Babylon was captured, his son slain and himself made prisoner.

MEDIAN MONARCHY.

According to Herodotus the Medes revolted from Assyria in 740 B. C. and chose Deioces king.

The true history of the kingdom begins with the reign of Phraortes, 633 B. C., who was slain in battle.

He was succeeded on the throne by Cyaxares,

who reigned from 633–593 B. C.

Astyages (or Darins) next ascended the throne, and exercised dominion over the Medes from 593–558 B. C., when the Median monarchy was merged into the great Persian empire.

MACEDONIAN EMPIRE AND KINGDOMS (700 B. C.–70 A. D.).

Exhibits three great historical periods—

I From the rise of the monarchy to the death of Alexander the Great, about 700–323 B. C.

II From the death of Alexander to the battle of Ipsus 323–301 B. C.

III The history of the several kingdoms into which Alexander's empire was divided upon his death.

First—The Syrian Kingdom 312–65 B. C.

Second—Egypt under the Ptolemies 323–30 B. C.

Third—Macedonia and Greece about 323–301 B. C.

Fourth—The Thracian Kingdom (uncertain.)

Fifth—The Kingdom of Pargomus 283–130 B. C.

Sixth—The Kingdom of Bithynia 331–74

B. C.

Seventh The Kingdom of Pontus 363–66 B. C.

Eighth—Kingdom of Cappadocia (317 B. C.–17 A. D.)

Ninth—Kingdom of Armenia (190 B. C.–79 A. D.)

Tenth—Kingdom of Boetria (255–150 B. C.)

Eleventh—Parthian empire (250 B. C.–226 A. D.)

Twelfth—Judean kingdom (323 B. C.–44 A. D.)

This latter kingdom exhibits three historical periods.

I From the fall of the Persian empire to the rise of an independent Jewish kingdom (323–168 B. C.)

II The time of the Macabees (168–37 B. C.)

III The time of the Herods (37 B. C.–44 A. D.)

 PERSIAN EMPIRE—(650–321 B. C.)

The Pasargadian house began with Achimenes 650 B. C. and remained a dependency of the kingdom of Media until 558 B. C. when a revolution under Cyrus prepared the foundation for the great Persian Empire.

Cyrus appeared to have shared the government with Darius and was commander in chief of the army composed of Medo-Persian troops, which laid siege to the city of Babylon and finally captured that ancient strong hold by strategy 538 B. C. The capital of Chaldea thus fell into the hands of the Medo-Persians, and formed the third grand division of the New Empire.

Adopting Archbishop Usher's Chronology we should reckon the beginning of the Persian, Dynasty, proper, from 538 B. C.

Darius (or Astyages) reigned over the New Empire, but for a brief period. His reign appears to have been characterized by great clemency toward his subjects and especially toward the captive Jews in his realm.

A certain Jewish young man of talent named Daniel had been assigned to important service in the Empire, and a consequent jealousy had been awakened among the Persian princes.

Daniel was singled out as a special object of revenge, by these princes, and by a succession of intrigues, a decree was secured by which he was cast into the lions den, in hope of inflicting a cruel death. The story of his miraculous escape and its influence upon the history of his time will be found in the Bible. (Daniel vi chapter.)

Cyrus succeeded his grandfather Darius about 534 B. C.

The conflicting accounts, of the relationship and history of Darius and Cyrus, given by Herodotus and Xenophon are generally regarded as incapable of reconciliation, we have, therefore endeavored to ascertain as nearly as possible, the facts of this history from the Biblical record.

In his wars with Croesus, King of Lydia, Cyrus was victorious, but when he turned his arms against the Scythian Queen Tomyris he was defeated and taken prisoner in a bloody battle 529 B. C.

It is said the victorious queen who had lost her son in a previous encounter, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw

it into a vessel filled with human blood; crying, "Satisfy thyself with the blood for which thou hast thirsted."

Cambyeses, son of Cyrus, succeeded to the Persian throne, and reigned from 529–522 B. C. After a short, but eventful reign of seven years this monarch perished with a mortal wound, accidentally inflicted by his own sword, while mounting his horse.

Gomates, the Artaxerxes of the Bible, usurped the throne upon the death of Cambyeses, and reigned from 522–521 B. C.

By this monarch the work of rebuilding Jerusalem which had been decreed by Cyrus, was suspended. (Ezra, chapter iv.)

The honor of royalty and the vestitures of authority were soon wrested from him, as within the space of one year he was dethroned and slain.

Darius II ascended the throne and reigned from 521–486 B. C.

During the political commotions of the previous reign, Babylon had revolted from Persian rule, but was now returned to her former allegiance, by the new monarch.

This reign appears to have been peaceful as it was protracted. Somewhere about 519 B. C. Darius having discovered in the palace at Achmetha, the former decree of Cyrus for the building of "the house of God at Jerusalem." Renewed the instructions with a further decree [Ezra vi 6–12] which enabled the Hebrews to begin afresh the work of restoring and embellishing the temple in the beloved city. "And they (the elders of the Jews) builded and finished, according to the commandment of the God of Israel, and according to the commandment of Cyrus, and Darius, and Artaxerxes, King of Persia."

Xerxes I succeeded his father to the throne 486-465 B. C.

He attempted to retrieve the disgrace of the battle of Marathon, lost by his father, and in 480, B. C., began his celebrated campaign against the Greeks. His army consisted of 2,641,000 soldiers, when he arrived at Thermopylae. In the battles of Salamis and Plataea, the Persians were utterly defeated. In the midst of his greatness and defeat, Xerxes was cut down by the bloody hand of the assassin.

Artaxerxes I, son of the preceding monarch, now ascended the throne, and administered the government from, 465-425 B. C.

This King is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of the Scriptures, as seen in the book of Esther.

The event which more especially marks this long reign, is the issuing of two decrees in the interests of the Jewish captives.

The first issued in 458 B. C. and recorded in the book of Ezra, Chap. VII 11-26

The second, issued in 445 B. C. and recorded in the book of Nehemiah, Chap. II. 6-8.

This monarch was followed in the Persian throne by his son.

XERXES II 425 B. C.

This reign which seems to have opened auspiciously, was cut short in the brief period of 45 days, by the hand of the cruel assassin Sogdianus, who aspired to the throne.

Sogdianus, the cruel half-brother of Xerxes, succeeded to the throne in 425 B. C. and reigned a

little more than six months when he was dethroned and put to death.

Darius III, [or Ochus] also half-brother to Xerxes now ascended the throne, from 424-405 B.C.

Artaxerxes II succeeded his father in the throne from 405-359 B. C.

Cyrus, brother to the reigning King, heads a rebellion against the Persian government and is aided by Greek auxiliaries.

The Rebellion is put down by the Persian arms. Cyrus is slain in the battle of Cunaxa, and the Greek allies now numbering 10,000 make their memorable retreat under Xenophon.

A very interesting account of this Rebellion may be found in Xenophon's Anabasis.

Artaxerxes III, [or Ochus] the next occupant of the throne, from 359-338 B. C., was one of the greatest warriors, but the most cruel tyrant of his age. This King was poisoned by Bagoas, an Egyptian, who fed his flesh to cats and dogs, and made sword handles of his bones.

Arses succeeded his father in 338-336 B. C., after a brief reign of two years, he was succeeded by

Darius IV from 336-331 B. C. This monarch was grandson of Darius III.

After a reign of five years he was defeated in the battle of Issus by Alexander the great, and finally overthrown by Alexander in the terrible battle of Arbela. While attempting to escape from the battle field he was slain by his own satrap Bessus.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

From the first settlement of the city in 1630 to the present time. The city of Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. They came to the city to establish a new colony and to practice their religion in freedom. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important cities in the New England region. It was the site of many important events in American history, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of Boston. The city has a rich cultural heritage and is known for its many museums and historical landmarks. It is also a major center of commerce and industry in the Northeast. The city's population has grown steadily over the years, and it is now one of the largest cities in the United States. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of the American people.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Germany like Gaul was anciently occupied by numerous tribes some of which only were subjugated by the Romans after a very fierce and prolonged resistance. We first meet their armies confronting the Roman legions under the celebrated Roman General Caius Marius B. C. 102, in the Battle of Vercellae near Milan, July 30, 101, B. C. The Germans were repulsed, and finally met an overwhelming defeat; 74,000 were either slain or taken prisoner by Marius. In 55 B. C., Julius Cæsar crossed the Rhine and invaded Germany; but little was accomplished. It was afterward conquered by Charlemagne, about A. D. 800, who fixed his imperial residence in Germany. He was strongly opposed by the Saxons who occupied a large portion of Germany; but succeeded in establishing the same dynasty which his father Pepin had erected in France A. D. 752.

CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY, (A. D. 800-911.)

(For names of Emperors and period of reign see Chart for France.) The Saxons finally gained the ascendancy and established the

SAXON DYNASTY (A. D. 911-1273.)

Conrad I A. D. 911-918.

Henry I 918-936.

Otho I A. D. 936-973; crowned by Pope John XII in 962.

Otho II A. D. 973-983, was the author of a bloody massacre, and met a deserved fate in a mortal wound received by a poisoned arrow.

Otho III A. D. 983-1002. Poisoned.

Henry II A. D. 1002-1024.

Conrad II A. D. 1024-1039.

Henry III A. D. 1039-1056.

Henry IV A. D. 1056-1106. Excommunicated by Pope Paschal II and deposed by his son. Henry V A. D. 1106-1125, married the daughter of Henry the I of England.

Lothaire II A. D. 1125-1138.

Conrad III A. D. 1138-1152.

Fredrick Barbarossa A. D. 1152-1190.

Henry VI A. D. 1190-1198 detained Richard I of England in captivity.

Philip A. D. 1198-1208. Assassinated.

Otho IV A. D. 1208-1212. Excommunicated and deposed.

Fredrick II A. D. 1212-1250 deposed and Henry Landgrave elected in his stead.

Conrad IV A. D. 1250—deprived of his throne by the Pope who bestowed the crown upon William Earl of Holland.

William A. D. 1250-1255. The electors could not agree upon a successor.

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG AND BAVARIA, A.

D. 1273-1410.

Rodolph of Hapsburg A. D. 1273-1291.

INTERREGNUM.

Adolphus of Nassau A. D. 1292-1298 to the exclusion of Albert Rodolph's son; deposed and slain at the battle of Spires.

Albert Duke of Austria A. D. 1298-1308 son of Rodolph; assassinated by his nephew.

Henry VII of Luxemburg A. D. 1308-1313.

INTERREGNUM.

Lonis IV of Bavaria A. D. 1314-1347.

Fredrick III his rival died 1330.

Charles IV of Luxemburg A. D. 1347-1378.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia A. D. 1378-1400.

Fredrick Duke of Brunswick A. D. 1400—murdered as soon as elected.

Rupert Count Palatine of the Rhine A. D. 1400-1410.

Jossus Marquess of Moravia A. D. 1410-1438. Died 1411.

Segismund King of Hungary A. D. 1410-1438. Chosen by two parties of electors.

The latter was chosen King of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA—A. D. 1438-1792.

Albert II Duke of Austria A. D. 1438-1439 King of Hungary and Bohemia.

INTERREGNUM.

Frederick IV A. D. 1440-1493.

Maximilian A. D. 1493-1519 his son.

Charles V-I of Spain A. D. 1519-1558 grandson of Fredrick IV abdicated.

Ferdinand I A. D. 1558-1564 King of Hungary, brother of Charles V.

Maximilian II A. D. 1564-1576 son of Fredrick, and King of Bohemia and Hungary.

Rodolph II A. D. 1576-1612 son of Maximilian II.

Matthias A. D. 1612-1619 brother of Rodolph II.

Ferdinand II A. D. 1619-1637 cousin of

Rodolph, son of the Arch Duke Charles of Hungary.
 Ferdinand III A. D. 1637-1658 son of Ferdinand II.

Leopold I A. D. 1658-1705 son of Ferdinand III.

Joseph I A. D. 1705-1711 son of Leopold I.
 Charles VI A. D. 1716-1740 brother of Joseph, succeeded by his daughter.

Maria Theresa A. D. 1740-1742. Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the Empire was sustained by England.

Charles VII A. D. 1742-1745. Elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France. The crown was contested in a general war. Charles

died in 1745.

Francis I A. D. 1745-1765. of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Consort of Maria Theresa.

Joseph II A. D. 1765-1790 son of Francis I and Maria Theresa.

Leopold II A. D. 1790-1792. brother of Joseph II.

Francis II A. D. 1792-1804. son of Leopold.

In 1804 this monarch took the title of Emperor of Austria only.

The different confederations formed by the German States, were finally disrupted in 1865. The new Empire was founded in 1871.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT B. C. 55-A. D. 1878.

The Battle of Hastings in which Harold II led the English and William the Conqueror, the Normans decided in favor of the latter and England passed under Norman rule from 1066. to-1199 A. D.

William I of England reigned from 1066-1087. A. D.

Events of this reign. The revolts of the English 1067. A. D. Insurrections during 1068-9 A. D.

War with France and death of King William 1087. A. D.

William II succeeded his father on the throne of England 1087-1100. A. D.

The King was a bachelor and having been slain (according to one account) by accident while engaged hunting with his friend Walter Tyrel was succeeded by his brother.

HENRY I (1100-1135. A. D.)

Henry died in Normandy Dec. 1st. 1135 and was succeeded by his nephew Stephen. Matilda the daughter of Henry I by the will of her father was heir to the throne, but Stephen her cousin usurped the power, and was anointed king by the Archbishop of Canterbury Dec. 26th. 1135. Matilda contested the title and powerfully aided by Robert Earl of Gloucester, finally captured Stephen and having loaded him with irons threw him into prison. Civil war ensued, but by a negotiation of the great men on both sides it was agreed that Stephen should possess the crown during his life-

time and that upon his demise Henry the son of Matilda should succeed to the kingdom. Stephen reigned from (A. D. 1135-1154).

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET, A. D. 1154-1199.

HENRY II (A. D. 1154-1189)

The Monarch who now ascended the throne was the first ruler of this house. The name Plantagenet was derived from the Spanish *Blanta genirta* ("brown plant") a sprig of which was worn by Henry's father in his hat. Henry like King David was dethroned by his son, but the conduct of the two was quite dissimilar. The former "bestowed upon his ungrateful children" a malediction which he never could be prevailed on to retract. The latter forgave the conduct of his unnatural son saying "would that I had died for the Oh Absolem my son my son."

RICHARD I (A. D. 1189-1199.)

The compunctions of Richard for his undutiful behavior toward his father had a decided influence upon his reign. His coronation was signalized by the Jewish Massacre but without the King's order. He joined in the crusade; concluded a truce with Saladin in favor of the Christians in Palestine; returning home was captured and imprisoned by Henry VI Emperor of Germany. By interposition and ransom was released and after a remarkable journey reached England, in 1194 A. D.

JOHN (1199-1216 A. D.)

The youngest son of Henry II now ascended

the throne. During this reign the Saxon and Norman languages were supplimented by the English tongue; the foundation laid and much of the superstructure raised of those liberties which are still the glory and the safety of the English Nation. During this reign also a standing army was first livied and an annual election of Lord Mayor and Sheriff's of the city of London institnted.

Submission was made at this time by the English people to Innocent III Pope of Rome.

HENRY III (A. D. 1216-1272.)

Succeeded to the throne. The coronation of Henry occurred at Gloucester on Oct. 28th 1216 only eleven days after the death of his father. As the young King was but nine years of age the earl of Pembroke "was chosen protector of the realm."

EDWARD I (A. D. 1272-1327).

Was crowned at Westminster Aug. 19th 1274. Prominent among the events of this reign were the Conquest of Wales, and persecution and banishment of the Jews from England to the number of 16,311 A. D. 1290. They were not allowed a residence in England again until the time of the Commonwealth A. D. 1649; wars with Philip of France and troubles with Scotland embarrassed this reign. In a battle with the Scots the brave William Wallace was captured and subsequently executed by order of the King in Smithfield England A. D. 1305. Robert Bruce avenged the death of his countryman and resened the liberties of Scotland by a decisive victory over the English led by Edward II at Bannockburn June 25th 1314 A. D.

EDWARD II (A. D. 1327-)

Succeeded to the throne but was deposed by his Queen Isabella and executed in a most horrible manner at Berkley Castle by authority of the Queen's paramour Roger Mortimer a Welsh baron.

EDWARD III (1327-1377 A.D.)

Ascended the throne at the age of fourteen but the real power was in the hands of Isabella and Mortimer. Finally in 1330 Mortimer met his deserved fate and by authority of Parliament was hanged on a gibbot at Tyburn. The Queen was confined to her own house at Risings near London and Edward assumed the reins of government for himself. Further troubles with Scotland, and war

with France ensued the latter occasioned by Eeward's claim to the crown of France through his mother Isabella. The King was successful in two memorable engagements with the French; the bloody battle Crecy Aug 26 1346 where the English used artillery—and the French and their allies lost full 60,000 troops; and the battle of Poitiers Sept 19th 1356 in which King John of France was captured, and taken by the Prince of Wales (styled the black prince) a prisoner to England. By a subsequent treaty May 8th 1360 Edward renounced all claim to the crown of France on payment by the French of 3,000,000 crowns of gold as a ransom for their king.

The treaty was again broken, and in 1369 Edward by advise of Parliament resumed the title of King of France. The Prince of Wales, by far the most noble and brilliant military leader of his age, died after a lingering illness June 8th, 1376. The King's death occurred soon after that of his son June 21st 1377 leaving the throne to be filled by his grandson. The most popular law enacted in this reign was the statute "which limited high treason to three principle heads—conspiring the death of the king, levying war against him, and adhering to his enemies." Edward III may be called the *Father of English Commerce*.

RICHARD II (A. D. 1377-1399.)

Richard, son of the Black Prince, upon whom the crown devolved, was but eleven years of age, and the English Lords "elected a conneil to conduct the ordinary course of business." The young king was crowned at Westminster, July 16th. Among the noted events of this reign were—the labor insurrection in 1381; the death of John Wicliffe, the Cautious Reformer, 1385, the establishment of the first newspaper published in England, 1386; and the remarkable achievement in literary work by Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry. Richard was deposed by the suffrage of both houses on the charge of tyrrany and misconduct in 1399 and with his turbulent reign ended the House of Plantagenet.

THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER, (A. D. 1399-1461.)

Henry IV, A. D. 1399-1413, usurped the throne of England having wrested the crown from the Earl of March who was the rightful heir. This reign is marked by *Romish persecutions*. William

Santre was burned at the stake 1401, and other cruelties perpetrated by the adherents of the new administration. The power of the commons was augmented during this reign.

Henry the V, A. D. 1413-1422, succeeded his father to the throne. The principle events of this reign were the persecution of the Lollards, or followers of Wickliffe; (among others their leader, Cobham was executed.) The battle of Agincourt Oct. 25, 1415, between the English forces, commanded by the king in person, and the French forces led by the dauphin and "all the princes of the blood."

"No battle, says Hume, was ever more fatal to France by the number of princes and nobility slain or taken prisoner." This prince who possessed many virtues died at the early age of 35 years, and left the throne to his infant son. The duke of Bedford was appointed protector. Soon after the King's death, Catherine, his widow, married Sir Owen Tudor, grand-father of Henry VII.

Henry VI, (A. D. 1422-1461) now ascended the throne. A noted event of this reign was the success of the French under the leadership of Joan of Arc (or Maid of Orleans) who was finally captured by the English and burned in the Market place of Rouen. (June 14, 1431.)

The King fell into a distemper which rendered him incapable of maintaining the place of royalty, hence the Queen and council appointed the Duke of York lieutenant of the Kingdom, and parliament conferred the further title of protector during pleasure. 1454.

The following year the King having recovered his health, annulled the protectorship. The duke of York then levied an army—a battle was fought at St. Albans, May 23, 1455. The duke of Somerset, the King's favorite was slain and the King himself captured. This was the first blood spilt in that fatal quarrel, which continued full 30 years, which was signalized by 12 pitched battles, cost the lives of 80 princes, and almost entirely annihilated the ancient nobility of England.

THE HOUSE OF YORK. A. D. 1461-1485.

Edward IV, A. D. 1461-1483. This prince at the age of twenty years assumed the crown, and became the first ruler of the above named house.

He was the eldest son of the duke of York and

by nature well fitted for the work of the Kingdom.

The leading event of this reign was "the war of the Roses." The white and the red rose were the symbols of the houses of York and Lancaster respectively. (1455-1486.)

Edward V, A. D. 1483. Edward was but 12 years of age at the death of his father; accordingly the King had nominated the duke of Gloucester regent. The ambitious Gloucester caused the execution of the earl of Rivers, (the most accomplished nobleman in England, to whom she was indebted for the introduction of the art of printing) under whose care the young prince was left. Subsequently he caused the execution of the young King and the royal princes. They were suffocated in their beds by the inhuman Tyrrel.

Richard III, A. D. 1483-1485. Richard succeeded his nephew to the throne. One of his first acts was to load the famous Buckingham (who had assisted him in usurping the crown) with grants and honors. But the universal detestation of Richard's conduct turned the attention of the nation toward Henry the earl of Richmond.

A union of the roses was effected by a marriage of the earl of Richmond to Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Edward IV.

Richard sought to defeat this union and advanced to meet Henry (who was now on his way from France.) They met on the field of Bosworth, where after a desperate encounter, Richard was slain, and Henry advanced in triumph to Leicester (August 22, 1485.)

The period of the Plantagenets forms one of the most important epochs of English history.

The law was administered by three courts, viz: The King's bench, the common pleas, and the exchequer. A rich literature had been produced, adorned with the names of Chaucer and Gower of Wickliffe and Mandeville. The principles of the Reformation were developed and promulgated during this period.

THE HOUSE OF TUDOR. (A. D. 1485-1603.)

Henry VII, (A. D. 1485-1509) the earl of Richmond though not entitled to the throne, was crowned on the 30th of October 1485, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The accession of the Tudors' to the English

throne is nearly coincident with the proper era of modern history. *

The distinguishing historical feature of the reign of the Tudors is the progress and final establishment of the Reformation. Civil freedom was also encouraged during this period.

Henry died of consumption, April 25, 1509. Bacon compares him with Louis XI, of France and Ferdinand of Spain, and describes the three as "the *tres magni* of Kings of those ages"—the great masters of kingcraft.

King Henry participated in the American discoveries, and through Sebastian Cabot, may be said to have discovered the main land of the North American Continent. (1498.)

Henry VIII, (A. D. 1509-1547) who succeeded his father to the throne, celebrated his marriage with the infant Catherine (June 7) and the King and Queen were crowned at Westminster on the 24th of June, 1509. The principal events of this reign were the celebrated battle of "Flodden Field" between King James of Scotland and the earl of Surrey.

Divorce of Catharine of Aragon, which resulted in the establishment of the Episcopal church in England. The remarkable promotion and final fall of cardinal Wolsey. Parliament declared the King "the only supreme head in Earth of the Church of England."

First complete copy of the English Bible printed. (1536.)

Henry excommunicated by the Pope, who delivered his soul over to the devil, and his dominions to the first invader. (1538.)

The King founded Trinity college, Cambridge, and cardinal Wolsey founded Christ church, Oxford, intending to call it Cardinal college, but upon his fall; the King took possession of the revenues and changed the name. Wolsey founded at Oxford the first chair for teaching Greek.

Edward VI, (A. D. 1547-1553) was but 10 years of age at the death of his father, hence the King had appointed 16 executors, to whom during his minority he entrusted the government.

By the executors, Hertford, the duke of Somerset, the King's uncle, was chosen protector.

Archbishop Cranmer was appointed by the King, the leader of a commission of 30 persons to

proceed against all heretics—Baptists were specially mentioned in the commission. On the 13th of Jan. 1551. George Van Pare, a Dutch Baptist was burned in Smithfield; and the torch of persecution swept the ranks of the dissenters.

Edward died of consumption (July 6, 1553) in the 16th year of his age. "In pace requiescat."

Mary A. D. 1553-1558. The Queen was declared legitimate by an act of parliament. Henry's divorce of Catharine of Aragon, (the Queens mother) pronounced by Cranmer, was annulled. Mary was now prepared to begin the work of restoring the Catholic religion. Dungeons, racks and scaffolds were summoned to her aid, and England fairly ran with blood. Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were among the famous Bishops of the Church of England who paid the forfeiture of their religious convictions amid the flames of martyrdom. After an unfortunate and bloody reign of five years, Mary died of a lingering fever, Nov. 17, 1558. Intercourse was opened between England and the Eastern empire of Muscovy, in this reign.

Elizabeth A. D. 1559-1603 succeeded her sister, and her coronation took place Jan. 13, 1559 Bishop Carlisle performing the ceremony. The House of Commons addressed the Queen, "that she should fix her choice of a husband." She declined saying, she desired no fairer remembrance than this inscription on her tombstone: "Here lies Elizabeth who lived and died a maiden Queen." The leading events of this reign were: The Reformation in Scotland, under the lead of John Knox; the assistance of the French Huguenots by the Queen and her excommunication by the Pope. The rise of the Puritans; the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, (*i. e.*) the cold blooded murder at Paris of Admiral Coligny with 500 noblemen and gentlemen and nearly 10,000 persons of inferior rank, by order of King Charles.

For this atrocity the nobility and gentry of England were greatly indignant and offered to raise and support an army for the invasion of France; the Queen would not consent.

The expedition of Sir Thomas Drake under the auspices of the Queen (he was the first commander-in-chief who sailed round the world.) 1577.

The Babington conspiracy or attempt upon the life of the Queen by Romish priests, 1586;

* Note—Historical criticism has led us to fix the date for the beginning of the modern era, at 1600, i. e. near the close of the reign of the Tudors.

Mary Queen of Scots was in league with the conspirators; at length the conspiracy was discovered, and the parties brought to trial, fourteen were condemned and executed. The trial of Mary was then taken up, and on the 25 of Oct. 1586 sentence of death pronounced upon her. Executed Feb. 8, 1587. Trouble with Spain—defeat of the Invincible Armada, 1588. The Irish rebellion, 1598–1602. The dominion of the English over Ireland, though established in about 1200, had been merely nominal up to the O'Neal rebellion. O'Neal had been created Earl of Tyrone. The Irish were at first successful. The Earl of Essex, commander-in-chief of the British forces landed at Dublin, April 1599. Terms of peace were finally agreed upon, but not being approved by the Queen, Essex was ordered to remain in Ireland, was subsequently disgraced, engaged in an insurrection, arrested, tried, condemned and executed Feb. 25, 1601. In 1602, Tyrone made an absolute surrender and the Irish rebellion ended. On the 24th of March, 1603, having named the King of Scots, as her successor, the Virgin Queen, quietly passed away, having reigned forty-five years, and in her death closed the reign of the House of Tudor, which had extended over 117 years, four months and twenty-five days.

THE HOUSE OF STUART—(A. D. 1603–1688.)

James I. A. D. 1603–1625 This prince signalized his accession by distributing a profusion of titles; in three months after his arrival in England he is said to have bestowed not less than 700 knight-hoods. He made considerable parade of learning and was flattered by his courtiers as the British Solomon; but the Duke of Sully characterized him as the most learned fool in Christendom. Events of this reign, worthy of special notice are the gunpowder plot, 1604; the romantic career of Somerset, 1609–1651; commencement of English colonization in America, 1606; translation of our common version of the bible, 1611; execution of Sir Walter Raleigh 1618; fall of Lord Bacon 1621; discovery of the refraction of light by Sirrellins, 1624.

Charles I. A. D. 1625–1694, Marries the French princess Heniretta and begins the administration of the government in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Events of his reign: War with France

and Spain; another rebellion in Ireland; insurrection in Scotland; opposition to the liturgical service; institution of the Long Parliament Nov. 3, 1640; impeachment and execution of the Earl of Strafford, (one of the most eminent personages that has appeared in England,) 1641. Beginning of the civil war, Aug. 22, 1642. Battle of Edge Hill, Oct. 23d, in which the king's forces were defeated by the insurgents under Gen. Oliver Cromwell. Trial and sentence of King Charles by the ten regicides and his execution by order of Cromwell, Jan. 30, 1643. The establishment of newspapers, occurred during this reign. Among the great scholars who lived and wrote at this time, those most widely known are William Harvey, 1578–1657; John Milton, 1608–1674; Robert Boyle, 1627–1691; John Locke, 1632–1704; Isaac Newton, 1642–1727.

THE COMMONWEALTH. (A. D. 1649–1660.)

Cromwell dissolves the long Parliament (Apl. 20, 1653.) and assembles a new Parliament, composed of representatives (England 128.) (Scotland 5.) (Ireland 6.) upon whom he devolved the whole authority of the state.

This Parliament assembled (July 4) composed largely of fifth monarchy men, anabaptists and Independents. "They began by seeking God by prayer." (Hume.) In Dec. Sydenham, an Independent proposed, that the Parliament should resign its power into the hands of Cromwell. Rouse, the speaker, immediately left the chair and the majority followed. The few who remained in the house were expelled by Col. White, with a body of soldiers. Cromwell received the title of "His Highness, the Lord Protector," and a council was appointed.

England was divided by the protector into 11 military jurisdictions, each presided over by a Major General. Important events: War with Spain, and acquisition of Jamaica. Death of the celebrated Admiral Drake, just after the naval battle of Santa Cruz.

On the 3rd of Sept. 1658, Oliver Cromwell, passed away; and was succeeded in the protectorship by his elder son Richard. The new protector wanted the abilities of his father, and unequal to the task assigned him, surrendered the protectorship (Apl. 22, 1660.)

RESTORATION OF THE STUARTS. (May 8, 1660.)

Charles II, (A. D. 1660-1685.) ascends the throne in his 30th year, marries Catharine of Portugal. Chief events of this reign—The trial and condemnation of the regicides. Harrison, Scot, Carew, Clement, Jones and Seroope were executed. Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were disinterred, hanged on the gallows at Tyburn, then decapitated. War with Holland, Feb. 22, 1665.

The plague in London, by which 100,000 persons perished in one year. (1666.) The great fire in the same year; 13,000 houses reduced to ashes. In the war with Holland nothing was gained save the acquisition of New York.

The comparative failure of the war was charged upon chancellor Clarendon, who was removed from office and banished. In his exile he wrote a history of the civil wars. Thos. Delanne (a Baptist) was starved in Newgate for his religion (1685) and eight thousand dissenters suffered a like fate.

War with Holland renewed, in alliance with France; William, prince of Orange, offers successful resistance, and peace is again made with England.

In 1677 a marriage was effected between William and Princess Mary, the elder daughter of the Duke of York. The following year (1678) peace was signed between France and Holland. "The Popish Plot" (1678)

Insurrection in Scotland (1679.) The unjust execution of Algernon Sidney, by the notorious chief justice Jeffreys (Dec. 7, 1683). King Charles died in the Roman Catholic faith (Feb. 6, 1685.) "He never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise one."

James II. (A. D. 1685-1688.) Succeeded his brother to the throne. The duke of Monmouth who had distinguished himself in "the Rye House Plot" during the reign of Charles II, and had been banished by that prince, invaded England, with a small force, was defeated and captured, condemned and executed (July 15, 1685.) The seven Bishops thrown into the Tower by Popish influence. (April 1688.) Protestants outraged by the conduct of the King, invite William, prince of Orange, to deliver them from their oppressions. The Orange invasion (Nov. 5th 1688.) The King abandoned by his people was captured, but allowed to retire into France.

By a vote of both houses the throne was declared vacant. The crown was settled (January 23, 1689.) upon the Prince and Princess of Orange (daughter of James II.) The administration to remain in the Prince. Princess Anne of Denmark to succeed after the death of William and Mary. William and Mary accepted the crown and were proclaimed King and Queen of England, France and Ireland. (Feb. 13.)

William and Mary (A. D. 1689-1702) crowned by the Bishop of London April 11th, under the title of William III. The Prince of Orange began the administration of the government, which the people of England had cheerfully transferred from his uncle and father-in-law to himself.

James attempts the recovery of his kingdom by the aid of the French and Irish. The celebrated battle of the Boyne (July 1690) decided the fate of the late King. William and James led their respective commands in person.

Death of Queen Mary, (Dec 28, 1694.) Important legislation during this reign, the bill of rights and act of settlement. Death of James II (Sep. 16 1701) followed by that of William III (injured by the falling of his horse) on Feb. 8, 1702.

QUEEN ANNE (A. D. 1702-1714.)

By virtue of the act of parliament—1689, Anne of Denmark was proclaimed Queen, on the 8th of March 1702. Her coronation occurred at Westminster, April 23d. The leading events of this reign were: The remarkable advancement of the Duke of Marlborough, by the favor of the Queen, who settled upon him a pension of £5,000, and assigned him to the chief command of the British forces; the prevalence of the great storm in England, by which whole forests were uprooted, the city of London was damaged to the amount of £1,000,000; twelve ships of the Royal navy were cast away, and 15,000 seamen lost; the celebrated battle of Blenheim, August 13, 1704, between the allied forces under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the Bavarians and French led by the Elector and Marshall Tallard. This field won by the English and their allies, decided the fate of Germany. Peace was concluded at Berlin, with Frederick William I, King of Prussia. This was one of the most important victories in the struggle known as "the

war of the Spanish succession;" the battle of Ramillies, May 23, 1706, gave to England almost all Spanish Flanders; a union with Scotland was subsequently effected, in 1707; the treaty of Utrecht, which involved great political issues, was ratified, March 31, 1713; the fame of Marlborough which had advanced so rapidly toward the zenith until now, began suddenly to decline, and the polite commander stung with reproach, retired to the continent; Queen Anne expired at Kensington, after a stormy reign of twelve years, August 1, 1714.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK, (A. D. 1714-1878)

GEORGE I (A. D. 1714-1727.)

The Prince who now ascended the throne of England, was the son of Lüneburg, Duke of Brunswick and Sophia, grand-daughter of James I of England, hence second cousin of Queen Anne, the last ruler of the House of Stuart.

JAMES III (THE ELDER PRETENDER,)

Son of James II and Mary d'Este, made several efforts to secure to himself the succession of the throne of England during the reigns of Anne, George I and George II, respectively. The attempt made in this reign by Prince James, (heir apparent) to restore the former *House* is known as the "Maid Rebellion," (1715-1716). Other important events of the reign of George I, were: The impeachment of Lord Bolingbroke for secretly favoring the Stuarts; the death of Louis XIV of France, 1715, the treaty ratified with Louis XV, his successor 1717; the death of Marlborough, one of the greatest generals England has produced, June 16, 1722; the establishment of the coinage called "Wood's half penny," 1724, which called forth the Draper's Letters, by Swift (see Shaw's English Literature, page 276); the king's death while enroute for Hanover, caused, it is claimed, by a reproachful letter of his Queen Sophia, whom he had confined in the Castle of Ahlen for thirty-two years on suspicion of crime, which was thrown into his coach; the reading of the letter produced convulsions from which he died, 1727.

GEORGE II (A. D. 1727-1760),

was forty-four years of age at the time of his accession to the British throne. His speaking English with fluency gave him an advantage over

his father, George I, who it is said, "had been obliged to converse with Walpole, chancellor of the Exchequer, in Latin, which the latter had almost forgotten, and which the king had never perfectly learnt." The more important events of this reign were: The war with Spain, in part, due to questions arising concerning the boundaries of *Georgia*, an American colony named in honor of the king, which continued from 1739-1743: the war between Prussia and Austria, in which the battle of Moltwitz, 1741 was won by the powerful arm of Frederick the Great of Prussia; the invasion of Bavaria by the French, in 1741, which aroused "the British lion," and a large army under Lord Stair was advanced into Germany in 1743; about the 19th of June the king, attended by his son, the Duke of Cumberland, joined the British army near the village of Dettingen. The French and their allies had already taken strong positions and a deadly encounter was inevitable. The king placed himself at the head of a dense mass of British and Hanoverian infantry, and led the charge against the disciplined arms of France; the charge was irresistible and the victorious king advanced at once upon Hanau. The French were utterly put to route and obliged to evacuate Germany. This was the last field on which an English king displayed the ancient valor, or took a personal share in the bloody contest. Charles, grand-son of James II invaded Scotland, and having been proclaimed King James VIII, at Edinburgh, advanced his army toward Dunbar, where he met and defeated the British forces under Sir John Cope, in the battle of Preston Pans. The precipitate retreat of Sir John Cope from this field, provoked the scathing rebuke from Lord Mark Kerr, who received him at Berwick. "I believe you are the first general who has ever brought the news of his own defeat!" Charles desired to move at once upon London, but for once the French were too slow, and the last opportunity for the restoration of the Stuarts, passed unimproved. The battle of Preston Pans and defeat of Cope, produced the great alarm in London, known as "Black Friday." The Duke of Cumberland advanced with a strong force against the *Pretender*. The two armies met on Culloden Moor, and after a desperate encounter, Charles was forced to relinquish the field, and the

rebellion thus came to an end, April 8, 1746. A reformation of the calendar was effected by Lord Chesterfield in 1748; this same year is memorable as fixing the period of the death of Isaac Watts D. D., a Baptist clergyman, who enjoyed the friendship of the benevolent Sir Thomas Abney, of London. Dr. Watts is justly distinguished for his successful pastorate in London; for the many choice hymns which he contributed to christian psalmody; and for his able treatises, on "Logic," and on the "Improvement of the Mind." The administration of William Pitt, distinguishes this reign. The struggles between the English and the French from 1754-1763, resulted in the conquest of Canada by the British and Colonial troops. The death of King George, caused by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, occurred, October 25, 1760.

GEORGE III (A. D. 1760-1820),

Son of Fredrick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta, and grand-son of George II ascended the throne at the age of twenty-two years. This young prince, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, aged seventeen years, and their coronation followed in 1761. Among the more important events of this reign were. The resignation of William Pitt the Earl of Chatam, England's greatest statesman, in 1762; the rise of the Indian empire, from 1757-1763. The battle of Plassy (1757) between the British forces, commanded by General Clive, and the Indians led by Surajah Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, was won by the British; this victory decided the fate of India, and laid the foundation of the vast Indo-Britain Empire. In this battle, the forces of the Nabob numbered 50,000 with forty pieces of artillery. Clive's army numbered only 3000, (2000 of which were sepoys) with ten pieces of artillery; but British discipline and valor were irresistible, and the power of the Surajah was broken; the impolitic step of Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in extending "*the stamp act*" to the North American Colonies to raise a revenue for defraying the expenses of "the French and Indian war," the principle scene of which was in America, from 1754-1763. On this detestable act Mr. Pitt made a powerful address before the House of Commons. "You have" said the great statesman, "no right to tax America. I

rejoice that America has resisted. Three million of our fellow-subjects so lost to every sense of virtue as tamely to give up their liberties would be fit instruments to make slaves of the rest." The act was repealed, but other odious laws enacted which finally ignited the flames of "the American Revolution," 1775-1789. This reign is noted for the revivals in England, Scotland, Wales and America, under the great English Evangelist, George Whitefield, who died while in America, in 1770. The great religious movement under John Wesley about this time resulted in the establishment of Methodism. Macauley says of Wesley: "his genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu." He died in 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The death of William Pitt occurred on the 11th day of May, 1778, a few days after his celebrated speech in the House of Commons, in opposition to a motion offered by the Duke of Richmond, *recommending peace with the American Colonies at any price*. In the summer of 1779, Spain joined France in the war against England; manifestoes of alleged grievances were published in Paris and Madrid, to which answer was made in the *Memoire Justificatif*, or "justifying memorial," drawn up by Edward Gibbon, and circulated widely in Europe. The disturbances known as Lord George Gordon's riots occurred in 1780. The Irish Parliament declared their independence in 1782. The independence of the United States of America was recognized in 1782. The same year William Pitt, Jr., was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The war between England and the allied powers of France and Spain was terminated by the "peace of Versailles," in 1783. In June, 1785, King George III gave audience to Mr. Adams, the first minister from the United States. The king said, that "notwithstanding he had been the last to consent to separation, he would be the first to welcome the friendship of the United States as an independent power." The celebrated impeachment of Warren Hastings occurred in 1786. The French Revolution (1789-1802) burst with a tornado of violence that shook Europe to its foundation. The *Storming of the Bastille*, was the signal for those burnings, and plunderings, and butcheries, which soon sunk "the politest nation in the world" to the level of a horde

of savages. Edmund Burke, in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France and on the proceedings of certain societies in London," most eloquently denounced the proceedings in France, and aptly foretold the future destinies of that country. Burke's publication was attacked by Thomas Paine in his "Rights of Man," and by Sir James Macintosh in his "*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*." Dr. Priestly a leading Unitarian, and ardent admirer of the French Revolution, celebrated the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, by a great dinner at Birmingham, July 14, 1791, which provoked a riot that issued in the destruction of two church edifices, and Mr. Priestly's dwelling, together with his library, philosophical apparatus and manuscripts of works which had cost him years of labor. This revolution awoke the slumbering energies of Napoleon Bonaparte, who at the age of twenty years, began his remarkable career, and in the brief space of nineteen years rose from an unknown Lieutenant, to the throne of the French Empire. In the great battle of Austerlitz, fought December 2, 1805, Napoleon won a brilliant victory over the Russians and Austrians. The same year Lord Nelson won the great naval-battle of Trafalgar, in which he was opposed by a superior French and Spanish Armada commanded by Commodore Villeneuve. Going into the engagement, Nelson fixed to the mast-head his last signal—*England expects every man to do his duty*—which was greeted with cheers by the British marines. The struggle was fierce and bloody, but the brave Nelson, like General Wolf at Quebec, fell amid the huzzas of victory. His dying words were; "thank God, I have done my duty!"

The French were successful on land. On the 14th of October, 1806, the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon at Jena. Bonaparte hastened into Spain to join Soult against the British under Sir John Moore. The British army retreated to Corunna, where they were overtaken by Gen'l. Soult and an indecisive battle fought on the 16th of January, 1809. Moore was mortally wounded by a cannon ball, and was buried at midnight on the ramparts, "with his martial cloak around him," for the Spanish use no coffins. Napoleon having been suddenly called from Spain to Austria by a declaration of war from the Emperor Francis, advanced

against the Austrian army which he defeated in several engagements, culminating in "the bloody battle of Wagram" in the summer of 1809, which laid Austria at his feet. The terms of peace which followed involved the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa. The same year Bonaparte annexed the States of the Romish Church to France; was excommunicated by Pope Pius VII, but retaliated by carrying the haughty pontiff off to Savona. The Duke of Wellington, who succeeded Sir John Moore in Spain, defeated the French under Gen'l. Marmont in the great battle of Salamanca on the 22d of June, 1812. During the time the French army were in occupation of this celebrated university town they destroyed twenty-two out of the twenty-five colleges. While the wars of Napoleon were agitating all Europe, new trials were gathering for England. The disregard of the doctrine of neutrality, by which Great Britain had inflicted serious injury upon American commerce, provoked a war with the United States which continued for two years, (1812-1814). The European powers now formed a coalition for the crushing of Napoleon, whose genius had well nigh mastered the fragments of the old Roman Empire. With a vast army of 700,000, he put the allies at defiance. Then followed the battles of Dresden, Geoss, Buren, Dennewitz, Katzbach and Leipsic, all which decided in favor of the allies. The last of these battles was called by the Germans the *Volkerschlacht*, or "battle of the nations." Napoleon was forced across the Rhine, having lost over 262,000 men in his campaign in Germany. He stubbornly contested the advance of the allied powers toward Paris, but was swept back by the overwhelming forces of the enemy which entered the French capitol March 31st, 1814. Napoleon was compelled to abdicate April 11th, and a provisional government was formed to effect the restoration of the Bourbons.

Louis XVIII arrived from England on the 3d of May, and subsequently signed a treaty of peace with the allied powers, by which the boundaries of 1792, with slight additions were secured to the French. Napoleon was allowed to retain the imperial title, was assigned the isle of Elba as his dominion, and was decreed a pension of six million Francs.

While the European congress was in session at Vienna, January, 1815, intelligence reached them that Bonaparte was again on the continent, and troops were rapidly joining his standard. The Duke of Wellington was at once assigned to the command of the allied forces and advanced his army into Belgium. Hostilities were begun by Marshal Ney, on the 15th of June, and culminated Sunday evening, June 18th, on the plains of WATERLOO, when "the Old Guard," made the final charge against the British position. This was the first time Napoleon had come in contact with British troops. Greek had met Greek, and now the tug of war. Napoleon led the charge supported by the dauntless Ney. The guard advanced in too dark and threatening columns. At the top of a gently sloping ridge the British guards were lying down to avoid the fire of the French artillery; but as the French columns approached, Wellington gave the order to rise, and a terrible volley was poured into the ranks of the assailants. The French columns staggered, the iron Duke ordered a charge, and the British guards fell like an avalanche upon the foe-men. The old guard, had now met a foe-man worthy their steel, and were hurled back in one mingled mass of death and agony. The power of Napoleon was forever broken, and his life went out in lone exile upon St. Helena, May 5th, 1821. The death of George III had occurred about a year earlier, (January 29th, 1820,) after a reign of 60 years, the longest of any sovereign that ever sat on the English throne.

George IV, (A. D. 1820-1830) the Prince of Wales now ascended the throne at the age of 58 years. As he had been regent during the last ten years while his father was in seclusion, his accession produced little or no change in the state of affairs. Among the events of this reign worthy of special notice, were—the Cato street conspiracy, viz: an attempt upon the lives of the cabinet ministers, (1820.) Trial of Queen Caroline for divorce, (1821.) The effort of the Roman Catholics under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell, to secure seats in parliament, (1824.) The great financial panic, (1825.) The naval battle of Navarino, in which the Greeks were aided by the Russians, French and English, and the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were totally de-

stroyed, October 20th, 1827. This victory resulted in the establishment of Greek independence.

The death of the King occurred June 26, 1830.

William IV (A. D. 1830-1837) the Duke of Clarence, and next surviving brother of George IV was proclaimed King in his 65th year. There was great political excitement in England and Ireland during (1831-2.) In the former year the Cholera visited England. In the latter year the "reform bill," passed the house of Commons. The brilliant career of William Wilberforce, one of the most distinguished philanthropists, statesmen and authors, of England, was closed by death in 1833. The amendment of the poor-law, and the abolition of British slavery in this year, were largely due to the former labors of Wilberforce and his colleagues; £20,000,000, was voted as compensation to the slave-owners. The death of King William occurred June 20, 1837.

Queen Victoria, (A. D. 1837-1878) the only child of the Duke of Kent, succeeded her Uncle William IV, on the throne of England in her 18th year. The first year of Victoria's reign was marked by insurrections in Canada. Other noted events of this reign were; the *Famine in Ireland* (1874.) The great exposition in Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park (1851.) The Crimean war between the Russians on the one hand, and the allied forces—English, French, Turks and Sardinians—on the other. The war opened Sept. 14, 1854, by an attack of the allied forces upon Eupatoria, on the west coast of the Crimea. The Russians were defeated and fell back upon Sebastopol. Balaklava and Inkermann were desperately contested, then came the final charge upon the fortifications of Sebastopol which were carried (Sept. 8, 1855.) Thus ended one of the "most memorable sieges in the annals of history." The Rebellion against the British rule in India occurred in 1857. The horrors of this Rebellion, and the determined energy and courage with which it was met, are fresh in the memory of many now living. Lawrence, Havelock, Wilson, and Colin Campbell, placed British valor in high relief during this bloody struggle. The rebellion had the effect to dissolve THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, which had so long governed that mighty Empire.

India is now governed by a secretary of state, assisted by a council of 15 members. Victoria is acknowledged sovereign.

In 1858, by act of both houses the Jews were again admitted to parliament; and a Jew (Lord Beaconsfield) is at the present time (1878) England's Chief minister. The present reign has been marked by the reform of "the Criminal law" (1837.) The advancement of Education, with Lord Brougham as the most conspicuous name, in lead of the movement; the establishment of the British school of Art, with the illustrious names of Gainsborough, Wilson, Wiklie, Turner and Lawrence; the progress in sculpture led by Chantry, Bailey and Westmacott; and the Evangelical movements conducted by Varley, Morehouse, Moody and others, are among the more favorable signs of progress in Great Britain at this date. The adjustment of peace between the late contending powers of Russia and Turkey, resulted in an increase of jurisdiction by the British Government, on the Mediterranean. At this hour, (1878) several of the great powers of Europe are gathering their forces in Central Asia, for the probable purpose of conquest, or deciding a claim to the old paternal estate of the Aryan race, under the shadow of the Hindoo Koosh.

THE FRENCH DYNASTIES.

France occupies the territory of ancient Gaul. She has an area of 203,736 square miles, and in 1861 claimed a population of 37,472,132. The Pyrenees separate France from Spain, the Alps from Italy, the Jura mountains from Switzerland, the Rhine from the Duchy of Baden, but the rest of the frontier is conventional, and has often varied with the fortunes of war. France has ever been considered one of the best agricultural districts of Europe. The chief products, however, are wine and silk.

THE CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY (A. D. 752-986) was established by Pepin of France, who received permission from the Pope of Rome to assume the title of king, and who afterward rewarded the mag-

nanimity of the Pope by conferring upon him the temporal dominion, of territory he had wrested from the Lombards in battle.

Pepin reigned from (A. D. 752-768) —though Pepin is generally regarded as the first king who occupied the throne under the above named dynasty, the name Carlovingian is derived from Charlemagne, who conquered the Barbarians of Germany about A. D. 800, and gave name to a race of kings which ruled France and Germany for about two centuries.

Charlemagne succeeded his father (A. D. 768-814.) This celebrated prince, confirmed and enlarged the grants of his father to the Holy See, and about the year A. D. 800, was crowned by Leo. III "Emperor of the West," at Rome.

Louis, the Debonair (A. D. 814-840.)

Charles the Bald, (A. D. 840-877) was crowned as Emperor in A. D. 875.

Lois II, (A. D. 877-879) succeeded his father on the French throne.

Louis III, (A. D. 879-882.)

Carloman II, (A. D. 882-884.)

Charles II, (A. D. 884-887) usurped the throne which should have descended to Charles the simple.

Eudes or Hugo, count of Paris (A. D. 887-893.)

Charles III called the simple, (A. D. 893-922.)

Robert I, (A. D. 922-923,) Robert the brother of Eudes, who now aspired to the throne, was slain in battle after a reign of one year.

Rodolf, duke of Burgundy (A. D. 923-936.)

Louis IV, (A. D. 936-954) was son of Charles III.

Lothaire, (A. D. 954-986,) son of the preceding monarch.

Louis V, (A. D. 986-987) son of Lothaire, was called the indolent. This weak prince having been poisoned by his Queen, terminated the Carlovingian dynasty in France.

THE CAPET DYNASTY.

Hugh Capet, (A. D. 987-996) son of Hugh the count of Paris, seized the crown in prejudice of Charles of Lorraine, the uncle of Louis IV.

NOTE.—There are two theories respecting the origin of the name of the house of Plantagenet. The one by Mr. Hume, already given, and the following by Mr. Pierce: "Henry II, Earl of Anjou received the name of Plantagenet, in the following manner: Having contrived the death of his nephew, the Earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to that Earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the holy sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom (in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*.) being the only tough plant shrub in Palestine, the knightly criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from the instrument of his chastisement, he was called Plantagenet."

Robert II, son of Hugh Capet. [A. D. 996-1031.]

Henry I, son of Robert. [A. D. 1031-1060.]

Philip I, son of Henry. [A. D. 1060-1108.]

Louis VI, son of the former King. [A. D. 1108-1137.]

Louis VII, infant son of Louis VI. [A. D. 1137-1180.]

Philip Augustus, also son of Louis VI. [A. D. 1180-1223.]

Louis VIII, son of Philip. [A. D. 1223-1226] won the appellation *Coeur de Lion*, by his noble daring.

Louis IV, [A. D. 1226-1270] was the son of the former monarch, and is generally called St. Louis. During his childhood, the regency was confided to Blanche of Castile, the queen dowager.

At the age of 21 years, this prince assumed the reins of government, and was immediately involved in war with Henry III of England. He engaged in the crusades in 1248; spent five years in Palestine, where he ransomed nearly 1200 prisoners. Returning to France he employed himself in promoting the enjoyments of peace and justice. His death occurred in a second crusade, [1270] before the walls of Tunis, which city he was besieging. This King was made a saint by Pope Boniface VIII.

Philip III, son of St. Louis. [A. D. 1270-1285] upon the death of his father raised the siege of Tunis, and returned with the army to Paris where he was crowned in 1271. He was afterward engaged in war with Peter of Aragon.

Philip IV, [A. D. 1285-1314] was the son of the former King by Isabella of Aragon.

A sedition, broke out during this reign, caused by the Earl of St. Paul, which was finally put down by the King in the memorable battle of Mons, where more than 25,000 Flemings were slain.

Philip was engaged in war with England, and also had a quarrel with the Pope of Rome. The latter resulted in his excommunication from the Catholic church.

Louis X, [A. D. 1314-1316] son of Philip IV by reason of certain peculiarities was styled, *the headstrong*.

John I, [A. D. 1316—] a posthumous son of

Louis X, reigned only a few days.

Philip V, [A. D. 1316-1322] the son of Philip III, was preferred to the daughter and heiress of Louis X, and was admitted to the throne in accordance with, *the salic law*.

Charles IV, (A. D. 1322-1328) the third son of Philip III, succeeded his brother to the throne. His reign terminated the Capet dynasty in France.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

This house was divided into three branches. First, The immediate decendants of Phillip III of the previous dynasty. Second, The branch of Orleans. Third, The branch of Angouleme.

Philip VI, (A. D. 1328-1350) the first ruler of the above house was the grandson of Philip III. Edward III of England having claimed the crown, war broke out between the English and French, in which the former were successful in a number of important battles, and seized upon some French territory.

John II, (A. D. 1350-1364) succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, when France was distracted by the factions excited by Charles, King of Navarre. King John succeeded in capturing Charles, whom he threw into prison, but his brothers, Philip and Geoffrey continued his designs, in which they were seconded by Edward of England.

King Edward planned an invasion of France. An army under Edward the Prince of Wales overran Languedoc, and another army commanded by the King in person invaded the country from Calais. The King was recalled to England, to repel an invasion of the Scots. The following year (1356) the Prince of Wales, with an army 12,000 strong penetrated into the very heart of France. King John provoked at this invasion mustered an army of over 60,000 men, and advanced to intercept the Prince. The two armies met at Poitiers, and in a sanguinary battle the French were put to route, leaving their King among the prisoners. John was taken to London, and lodged in the palace of Savoy, where he remained a prisoner until his death.

The English proposed to restore the King to his throne, but the conditions required, were rejected by the French.

Charles V, (A. D. 1364-1380) who now succeeded to the throne, was the first prince who bore the name Dauphin. By nature and education, he was well suited to repair the injuries France had sustained in the reigns of Philip and John. In 1369 the war between the English and French again broke out, and this time the arms of France were victorious, and a treaty between the two powers, secured to France the great part of her former possessions.

Charles VI, (A. D. 1380-1422) succeeded his father on the throne of France.

During this reign the English again undertook to acquire French territory but the expeditions were fruitless.

Charles VII, (A. D. 1422-1461) the victorious son of Charles VI, asserted his claim to the throne, which was claimed by the English in behalf of the infant prince, Henry VI of England. The Duke of Bedford, protector of the latter kingdom, invaded France in 1428, and laid siege to Orleans. The French must have surrendered this key to south France, but for the strange interposition of Joan De Arc, a country girl of 27 years of age. For the circumstances concerning the raising the siege and crowning of Charles VII at Rhimes, &c., (see Hume's History of England p. p. 212-215.)

Louis XI, (A. D. 1461-1483) son of Charles VII, who had made an unsuccessful attempt to dethrone his father, and fled to the court of Burgundy, was crowned Aug. 15, 1461. Atrocious executions, tyranny and sinister intrigues mark this reign: Nevertheless Pope Paul II, bestowed upon Louis the title of most Christian King.

Charles VII, (A. D. 1483-1498) the affable son of Louis XI, ascended the throne of France in the same year with Richard III of England, and as Richard was the last of the Plantagenets, so Charles was the last of the Capet branch of the house of Valois. This reign is distinguished for the invasion of Italy by the French, which resulted in the inauguration of the political system of Europe, or of that series of wars and negotiations among its different kingdoms, which has continued to the present time.

ORLEANS BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF VALOIS.

Louis XII, (A. D. 1498-1575) styled the

father of the people, was the son of Charles V, Duke of Orleans, and Mary of Cleves. He attempted the conquest of Genoa, Naples, and Milan, but was unsuccessful. In his war with Spain he was victor in the great battle of Ravenna, but by the loss of his nephew, the distinguished General Gaston De Foix, he was deeply grieved, and when courtiers congratulated him upon his victory replied, "I wish my enemies such triumphs." Late in life Louis married Mary, sister of Henry VIII, of England, the grandmother of the ill fated Lady Jane Grey.

THE ANGOULEME BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF VALOIS.

Francis I, (A. D. 1515-1547.) Duke of Angoulême, son-in-law to the preceding monarch, succeeded to the throne of France, at the age of 21 years.

In 1518 Francis, succeeded by the aid of Cardinal Wolsey, in recovering Tournay from the English. On the death of the Emperor Maximilian, Francis and Charles of Spain, were the chief competitors for the crown of Germany. Charles was successful and subsequently formed an alliance with Henry VIII. against Francis. War was declared in 1522. For three years Francis maintained the unequal contest with great valor, but was finally overpowered, and taken prisoner (Feb. 24, 1525.) His release was followed by a revival of the war with Charles in 1527. Meanwhile the Imperial arms, under Bourbon were turned upon Rome. The City was sacked and Pope Clement VII, made prisoner. Henry and Francis, espoused the cause of the Pope. A French army was immediately thrown into Italy, and the Imperialists compelled to restore Clement, to his liberty. In 1543, Henry broke his league with Francis, and formed an alliance with the Emperor Charles, for the invasion of France. The war continued with little result to either combatant, for three years when peace was concluded, June, 7, 1546. Francis death occurred the following year. He may justly be regarded as one of the ablest Princes who had occupied the French throne. His literary attainments won him the name of "Father of Letters."

Henry II. (A. D. 1547-1559.) son of Francis, I succeeded his father on the throne. The only event of special interest in this reign, was the invasion of France by the Spanish and English, (1557.) On

the accession of Mary to the English throne, she had formed a matrimonial alliance with Philip King of Spain, and now this double alliance is opposed to Henry. An army of 60,000 men, commanded by Philibert Duke of Savoy, one of the greatest generals of the age, captured St. Quentin, and menaced the capital itself. Philip's caution delayed the advance, and the opportunity of an easy conquest of France was lost. In the following year (1558) the Duke of Guise surprised and captured Calais, an almost impregnable fortress, which had cost the English in the reign of Edward III. an eleven months siege with a large army. It had been held by the English 200 years; and was deemed by them invaluable as a gate to France.

Francis II. (A. D. 1559-1560) eldest son of Henry, now succeeded to the throne.

Charles IX. (A. D. 1560-1574) the second son of Henry succeeded his brother, after his short reign of but a few months.

The conduct of the government, under the regency of Catharine de Medici, the young King's mother, provoked a civil war, opened by the revolt of the Huguenots. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's ensued; and darkened the reign of Charles, with a crime which his death-bed repentance could not relieve.

Henry III. (A. D. 1574-1589.) third son of Henry II followed his brother Charles in the administration of the French government. This reign closes the house of Valois.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV. (A. D. 1589-1610) was the son of Anthony of Bourbon, Duke of Vendome, and Jeanne d' Albert, Queen of Navarre. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Henry signalized himself against the leaguers, and on the death of Henry III. he obtained the throne. Though a Catholic by policy, he guarded the Protestants by the edict of Nantes. He was an able and popular Prince, and had secured peace to France for a period of sixteen years, when he was assassinated by the fanatic Ravallac.

Louis XIII. [A. D. 1610-1643] son of Henry succeeded his father, being only nine years of age.

The government was placed under the regency of his mother Mary de Medicis. Mary's conduct

secured her banishment to Blois. Louis was subsequently reconciled with his mother by the influence of Cardinal Richelieu. The Louis-d'or was first struck in this reign.

Louis XIV. [A. D. 1643-1715] son of the preceding monarch, at the age of five years, ascended the throne under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria. In the war with Spain and Austria, the French, commanded by Prince Conde and Marshal Turenne, were victorious, and in the peace of Westphalia [1648] France gained Alsace and other important territory. In 1660, Louis married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain. On the death of Cardinal Mazarin, Louis appointed Chelbert minister of finance, under whom the arts, commerce and manufactures greatly flourished.

In 1685 Louis revoked the edict of Nantes, and the Protestants were compelled to fly the kingdom for safety. Louis was generally successful in the numerous wars of his long reign, but finally he confronted the English under William III. and the fortune of battle turned against him.

He was overpowered in the war of the Spanish Succession, and in the peace of Radstadt was compelled to cede his American possessions to the English, and his Italian dominions to Austria and Savoy.

Louis XV. [A. D. 1715-1774] son of the Duke of Burgundy and Maria Adelaide of Savoy was only five years old when the death of his grandfather, opened the way for his advancement to the throne of France. The regency of Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans and Cardinal Fleury, continued till the death of the latter, when the King took upon himself the management of the affairs of State.

He waged war with Germany and Hungary, to little purpose. Died in 1774, an object of universal detestation.

Louis XVI. [A. D. 1774-1793] was the second son of the dauphin [son of Louis XV.] and Maria Josepha of Saxony, daughter of Fredrick Augustus of Poland.

Louis was an amiable, but timid Prince, hence ill suited to controul the maddened energy, and fickle passion of the French Nation at this hour. His Queen Maria Antoinette, the daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, though possessed of

unrivalled attractions, soon became an object of distrust and hatred to the court party, and the clouds which at the close of the previous reign had only flitted across the political heavens of France rapidly gathered in inky blackness and broke in a violent storm which rendered tenantless the House of Bourbon. The sad fate of Louis and his lovely Queen, forms one of the most thrilling romances of history. The King was guillotined Jan. 21, 1793 and the Queen perished upon the scaffold Oct. 16, 1793.

Louis XVII, his son is usually numbered with the Kings of France, though he never reigned. He died in prison Jan, 8, 1795.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

Six years were spent in various experiments of government, when on the 9th, of November 1799, a law was passed which instituted the provisional consulate. The choice of consuls fell upon, Bonaparte, Sieyes and Ducos. The consuls repaired to the city of Paris where a session was held, in which "it was agreed by common consent that Sieyes should prepare the constitution, and that General Bonaparte should govern by it."

It was urgent in fact that some one should govern, for the state of the country in all respects was deplorable; disorder, both moral and material was at its highest. The law which decreed the provisional consulship conferred extensive powers on the three consuls. This law invested them with the plenitude of "directorial power;" it specially charged them to "restore order in all the departments of the administration;" to "restore domestic tranquillity, and to obtain for France an honorable and solid peace."

It associated with them two legislative commissions of twenty-five members each. On the 11th, of November the consuls met. Ducos said, "General Bonaparte, take the arm chair; let us deliberate." The general complied and during the next five years his deliberation coupled with his action resulted in the establishment of the French Empire. The first republic extended from A. D. 1793-1804.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE. (A. D. 1804-1814.)

Monarchy was to be re-established upon the new basis of constitutional liberty, and civil equal-

ity; and in the erection of the new Empire there was but one monarch possible, viz: Napoleon Bonaparte.

In May, 1804. Napoleon I, was proclaimed Emperor of France.

Napoleon's administration, which was one of the most eventful in history, continued until 1814, when he fell under the heavy blow inflicted by the combined powers of Europe, and consented to exile on the island of Elba.

In March 1815, Bonaparte left Elba, entered France, raised an army, and fought the bloody battle of Waterloo (June 18,) in which the French army was totally defeated, and the strange man of Europe, compelled to fly for refuge to the seaboard town of Rochefort, where he surrendered himself on the 15th of July, into the hands of the English. In the assembly of the council of state, LaFayette proposed the abdication of Napoleon; but the Emperor having anticipated this decision, voluntarily abdicated the throne, and sought protection under the powerful arm of England. He was conveyed to St. Helena, where he died May 6th, 1821. His last words, "Tete D' Armie," indicate that he thought himself at the head of his army, watching the fluctuating current of battle.

THE HOUSE OF BOURBON RESTORED.

Louis XVIII, (A. D. 1815-1824) brother of the unfortunate Louis XVI, returned to Paris on the 8th, of July 1815, and was placed upon the throne. He was a weak prince; well named, "that dry stick of Bourbonism."

He was barely seated on the throne when schemes were on foot to overthrow the old dynasty, and to place Louis Philippe at the head of a constitutional Monarchy.

"I perceive," the king once said, when speaking of his cousin, "that although Louis Philippe does not stir, he advances."

Charles X, (A. D. 1824-1830) succeeded his brother on the throne. Like the French infidel Voltaire, of whom Macanley says, "he could not build up, he could only tear down; he was the very Vitruvius of ruin;" Charles was admirably adapted to complete the ruin, and forever blast the prospects of the Bourbons.

Revolution again convulsed the French nation and Charles was driven from the throne.

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Louis Philippe, (A. D. 1830-1848) the Duke of Orleans, and second cousin of the preceding monarch, now grasped the scepter which for two centuries the family of Orleans had vainly striven to secure. Paris was the scene of blood-shed, and terror, and the duke of Orleans, was the second man of destiny who had power to contrall the French people in the midst of a violent revolution. He was first created lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and soon afterward crowned king of France. On the 9th. of August 1830, he took the oath to govern only by the laws, and "to cause good and exact justice to be administered to everyone according to his right, and to act in everything with the sole view to the interest, the welfare, and the glory of the French people." The new king had been cradled in misfortune, and could heartily sympathize with the oppressed nation who had chosen him to execute her laws.

Louis Philippe, had been a wandering Prince. The story of his life is stranger than fiction. Born in Paris in 1773, educated under Madame De Genlis; he entered the army in the command of General Kellermann; distinguished himself as commander of a troop of dragoons, against the Austrians at Valmy; was summoned before the committee of public safety, which discovered the scheme of General Dumouriez for raising the young duke to the throne.

Both fled to Austria, whence the duke made his way in disguise to Switzerland; subsequently in great Straits of indigence, he obtained a professorship in the college at Reichenan, on a salary of \$258, a year; here he taught history geography, mathematics, and the English language. Weary of his fate, the exile pined to leave Europe, and in America find an asylum where he could, forget the greatness and the sufferings which had been the companions of his youth. A friend informed Mr. Morris of Philadelphia, former ambassador, to France from the United States, of his desire, which poverty forbade gratification; the kind hearted American offered the royal exile free passage to Philadelphia and his services after arrival there; and also sent him \$100 to defray expenses to Hamburg. Delayed in his voyage, he traveled on foot through Den-

mark, Sweden and Norway, pushing his explorations even beyond the Arctic circle, and then turning south traversed the desert which lies between the Northern Ocean and the river Tornea. On his return to Hamburg he received the intelligence that the French directory would grant liberty to his brothers, who had been prisoners since their fathers death, on condition that the duke of Orleans with them, would consent to banishment from Europe. Consent was given, and the duke, sailed at once for America, where he arrived October 24, 1796, and was joined by his brothers the 7th. of February following.

News came off their mothers exile to Spain. Philippe and his brothers resolved to join her in her exile.

They passed in winter to the Ohio river, thence by boat down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans.

Several of the boatmen were disabled by exposure, and the prince's were obliged to take their places; arrived at New Orleans they embarked for Cuba; on arriving there they were refused hospitality; proceeded thence to Halifax, where by the kindness of the duke of Kent, (the father of Queen Victoria) they were sent to England; arriving in London February 15, 1800.

The duke alone lived to see his mother, whom he found on the island of Minorca, September 7th, 1809. Sometime previously he had found his only sister, and together they visited the above island, greeted their mother, and the three embarked for Palermo, where Philippe married the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples. From Sicily, Philippe repaired to France, when news came of the elevation of Louis XVIII, to the throne.

Sad and romantic as was the beginning of his life, the close of Philippe's career was to be shrouded in gloom.

In 1848, a new revolution broke out, and the king was forced to abdicate the throne. His life endangered, Philippe "shaved off his whiskers, put on green spectacles, called himself Smith, and escaped with his family to England," where he died August 26, 1850.

THE SECOND FRENCH REPUBLIC. (A. D. 1848-1852.)

The new republic, was preceded by a provis-

ional government composed of Lamartine, Dupont de L'Eure, Arago, Ledru Rollin, Marie, Gornir Pogis and Cremieux, which continued from February 1848, to December 1848. Paris was torn by the bloody throes of revolution. General Caraignac was appointed director, with unlimited powers; but as soon as order was restored, by a battle in which the national guards were victorious, he resigned that office, and was made President of the council.

The new constitution required, that a President be elected for the term of four years. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, (nephew of Napoleon I,) was elected by an overwhelming majority. He took the prescribed oath December 20th, and the provisional government was superseded by the second French republic. Louis occupied the four years of his presidency in laying plans for the restoration of the Empire. On December 1st, 1851, in the darkness and silence of the night, seventy eight persons, including the principal generals and statesmen of France, were seized at their own houses, and carried away to prison. A heavy military force was massed in the city. Offices of newspapers, were occupied by soldiers. A proclamation was printed, and distributed before day-light; and when the populace went forth upon the morning of December 2d, they read the announcement; "the national assembly is dissolved; universal suffrage is re-established; the elective colleges are summoned to meet, December 21st, Paris is in a state of siege." Napoleon, by an election, was invested with sole power of government for ten years. Having the reins of government full in hand, he caused a new election, and on the 2d of December, 1852, the late President became Napoleon III, Emperor of France.

THE NEW FRENCH EMPIRE. (A. D. 1852-1870.)

In assuming the title of Napoleon III, Louis Bonaparte, recognized the son of Napoleon I, as the second Emperor of the same name. After the battle of Waterloo, his father had abdicated in his favor, but he was never seated upon the throne.

The first prominent event after the restoration of the Empire, was the Crimean war. Nicholas, Czar of Russia, made hostile demonstrations against the Turks, and war was declared by the Sultan, Oct. 1853.

France and England concluded a close alliance with each other, and with Turkey, and declared war also against Russia.

Upon the bloody fields of Balaklava and Inkermann, the allied forces were victorious, and the sieging columns pressed closely around Sebastopol. Austria, and Sardinia, joined the alliance. The sudden death of the Czar, and the accession of his son, Alexander II, made no perceptible change in the war.

Sebastopol still repulsed the most resolute, and daring assaults. But the crisis came on the 8th of September, 1855, when the French soldiery again immortalized themselves, in the storming and capture of the Malakoff. In the war of the Italian Nationality, (April 23, 1859,—June 24, 1859.) Napoleon, at the head of the French forces, and Sardinian allies, ably seconded by General Mac Mahon, defeated the Austrians at Montebello, (May 20th,) Palestro, (May 30th, and 31st,) and gained a more decisive victory at Magenta, (June 4th,) Marengo, (June 7th,) and the final contest of the war at Solferino, (June 24th.) In 1860-1 the French, at first in alliance with the English and Spanish, and after their withdrawal with the revolutionary Mexicans, invaded Mexico, and declared war against the government of President Juarez. Puebla was taken by siege, and the army entered the capital, June 1863. Here a council influenced by the French, declared in favor of a hereditary empire as the future government of Mexico; and Maximilian, a brother of the emperor of Austria, as sovereign.

The war continued between the Juarez and Maximilian governments, until June 19, 1867. The French troops having been withdrawn, the new Emperor was defeated, captured and shot by order of President Juarez. The revolution in Spain hastened the crisis, which was to change the whole state system of Europe. Jealousies, grew out of the candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Spanish throne, which resulted in the Franco-Prussian war.

On the 15th of July, 1870, France declared war against Prussia, and Napoleon advanced his army toward the Rhine. The advance of the French having crossed the Rhine, attacked the Prussian out-post on the heights above Saar-

Bruckén, Aug. 2d. Here the French prince imperial received his "baptism of fire;" and the first serious trial of the metraillense was made. After repeated disasters, at Weissemburg, Worth, Forbach, Metz, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte and Strasbourg, the great and decisive battle took place at Sedan. The French were surrounded, and driven into the town, where the whole army, by capitulation Sept. 2d, became prisoners of war. Napoleon by letter, surrendered himself to the King of Prussia, and was assigned a residence at Wilhelmshöhe in Hesse Castle. When news of the surrender at Sedan reached the Corps-Législatif, Jules Favre arose, and declared that, the "Empire had ceased to exist."

A provisional government was formed, with General Trochu at its head, and with Arago, Cremieux, Favre, Ferry, Gambetta, and others, as ministers. Subsequently, on Feb. 12th, 1871, Paris having fallen into the hands of the enemy, the assembly met at Bordeaux, proclaimed a Republic, and elected M. Thiers, chief executive.

On the 26th of February, articles of peace were signed at Versailles, to which place the seat of government had been removed.

France ceded, Alsace and German Lorraine to the Emperor of Germany, and agreed to pay \$5,000,000,000 of Francs, as war indemnity. On March 1st, the German troops withdrew, and Paris was made the scene of a terrible communism which ended May 28th, 1871.

THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC, (A. D. 1871-1878.)

Peace having been again restored to France, and the Republic for the third time established; the French people began to repair the ruins of the late war, and to recuperate their exhausted, financial and social strength.

M. Thiers, (A. D. 1871-1877) the great statesman and historian, entered vigorously, upon the duties of the new Presidency; and in the term and a half of office, which occurred up to the time of his death, contributed largely, not only to the restoration of the former dignity of France, but to her elevation, to a higher and grander destiny.

Mac. Mahon, (A. D. 1877-1878) one of the distinguished officers of Napoleon III, was chosen

to succeed President Thiers, in the administration of the French Republic. The mutterings of revolution, have been heard during this presidency, and with political forecast, some have predicted a speedy overthrow of the Bonapartist power in France.

THE SPANISH DOMINION.

The clouds which cover the primitive history of Spain, do not begin to be dissipated till the period when the Phoenecians arrived, and formed establishments in the country, before uncivilized and unknown. The Greeks shared in the discovery, and established an extensive commerce, in Spain, besides founding several Cities, among them the noted Ampurias and the unfortunate Saguntum.

The Carthagenians subsequently made themselves masters of the whole peninsula; which in turn passed into the hands of the victorious Romans. The Romans were dispossessed of the country in the fourth century, by the northern barbarians, and the Visigothic kingdom of Enric, covered all Spain. During the reign of Roderick, A. D. 711, the Arabs, and Moors invaded the country from the South. Roderick was defeated and slain in the battle of Xerxes-de-la-Frontera, and the conquerors took possession of all Spain; except the fortresses of the Pyrenees, where a few Spaniards, and Pelagians escaped the yoke of the Saracens. Pelagius, and his successors finally compelled the Moors to withdraw to Africa in A. D. 1492, and Ferdinand and Isabella became Sovereigns of Spain.

The country again became the possession of a foreign dynasty, as it descended to Joan, [daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella,] wife of Philip, Arch-Duke of Austria.

Spain as a separate Kingdom, may be said to begin her history, with the reign of,

Ferdinand V, [A. D. 1512-1516,] who united the two small kingdoms of Aragon, and Castile, by his marriage with Isabella: and having made conquest of Granada and Navarre became monarch of all Spain.

To the King and Queen of Spain, in this reign, the world is indebted for the discoveries in the New World, by Christopher Columbus; and the fresh impulse, these discoveries in America, gave

NOTE.—The fear expressed of a new revolution in France, appears to be groundless; as the quiet manner in which the resignation of President Mac Mahon, and the election of M. Grevy to the presidency, has just taken place, (1879) is a little remarkable, even in older Republics.

in the inauguration of the *modern period of Voyages and Discoveries*.

Charles I [A. D. 1516–1556] son of Joan of Castile, and Philip of Austria, became King of Spain, in 1516, and Emperor of Germany in 1519. He was a Prince of talent, and genius, but his ambition ruined him; and having resigned his crown to his son Philip, he ended his days in a Monastery.

Philip II, [A. D. 1556–1598] son of Charles V, and Isabel of Portugal united to the dominion of his father, the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Two years before he succeeded to the Spanish crown, he had married Mary Queen of England. The union seems not to have been happy. In 1580, Philip, made a dependency of Portugal, was involved in a quarrel with Elizabeth Queen of England, [successor to Mary], in regard to the Netherlands, and sent "the Invincible Armada," against England, [1588.] The fleet was destroyed, partly by storm, and partly by the British navy.

Philip III, [A. D. 1598–1621] son of Philip II, succeeded to the throne. Philip distinguished his reign, by the reform of the courts of judicature, and by the expulsion of the remnant of the Moors, to the number of 600,000; who were transported into Africa.

Philip IV, [A. D. 1621–1665] succeeded his father on the throne of Spain. This Prince appears to have possessed good natural abilities, but was unfortunate in his administration. This reign is distinguished by the *thirty years war*, in Europe, chiefly involving the interests of the persecuted Protestants, in the German provinces; [In 1570, Maximilian II, had granted liberty of conscience to the Protestants of Austria,] the suffering especially in Bohemia was great. In their distress the Protestant German princes, appealed to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, for protection. This famous warrior, "the Lion of the North," sprang upon, the cruel persecutors, and the very Empire of Ferdinand II, trembled under the shock.

The cold-hearted General Tilly, who had fought in the Spanish army, was advanced to the front, and gained several battles. In 1631, he took the city of Magdeburg, and horribly massacred the inhabitants. King Adolphus fell upon him at the pas-

sage of the Lech, mortally wounded Tilly, and repulsed his army.

Duke Wallenstein, the Napoleon of Germany, and most famous of the imperial commanders, was placed at the head of the imperial forces, met the King of Sweden, on the field of Lutzen, in Saxony, where a bloody battle was fought, which would have decided in favor of the Sweeds, but for the death of their King, [Nov. 6 1632.]

Charles II, (A. D. 1665–1700) son of Philip IV; ended the Austrian branch, which had given five sovereigns to the Spanish nation. Dying without issue, he left his crown by will to Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France.

Philip V, (A. D. 1700–1745) Duke of Anjou, was proclaimed King, Nov. 24th, 1700; but was compelled to contest the crown with Charles Arch Duke of Austria.

Louis I, reigned a few months during the year 1724, but the administration was resumed by Philip, and continued until his death, in 1745.

Ferdinand VI, (A. D. 1745–1759) son of the preceding monarch, succeeded to the throne, and reigned fourteen years.

Charles III, (A. D. 1759–1788) succeeded his brother on the Spanish throne. Charles was also King of Naples and "the Two Sicilies." In 1761, this monarch declared war against Great Britain, and Portugal, which continued with varying results, until 1763. Hostilities were renewed against England in 1782, while the latter power was embarrassed, with her efforts to suppress the rebellion of her American Colonies. The design of Spain in this war, failed of accomplishment and peace was declared the following year.

Charles IV, (A. D. 1788–1808) succeeded his father to the throne. In the year 1793, Charles began hostilities against France; but failing in the accomplishment of his object, he concluded a treaty of peace, and subsequently joined France in a war against Great Britain. The allied powers were defeated by the English in the great naval battle of Trafalgar October 21, 1805. In 1808, Charles formed the design of removing the seat of government to the city of Mexico, in North America; but his design was frustrated, whereupon the king abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Ferdinand.

Ferdinand VII, (A. D. 1808) in conjunction with, and by advice of his father, transferred the Spanish monarchy to the Emperor Napoleon I, who placed his brother on the throne.

Joseph Bonaparte, (A. D. 1808-1814,) undertook the government of the rebellious Spaniards, but was finally obliged to evacuate Madrid.

Napoleon entered Spain at the head of his veterans, and soon brought the Spaniards to terms.

The conflict was irrepressible however, and on the arrival of English allies under the duke of Wellington, Joseph Bonaparte was compelled to retire from the Capital, and finally, to cross the Bidassoa, and re-enter France. Ferdinand, now returned to Madrid, annulled the contract with Napoleon, and resumed the throne of Spain, in 1814. This reign continued until 1833.

Isabella II, (A. D. 1833-1870) daughter of Ferdinand VII, was made heir to the crown by the will of her father.

Christiana, mother of the infant Isabella, was appointed Queen Regent. Don Carlos, brother of the deceased King, claimed the crown, on the ground that the Salique law, prohibited women occupying the throne.

A civil war ensued, which lasted about seven years, but resulted in the establishment of Isabella on the Spanish throne.

Amandus I, (A. D. 1870-1873) called also, Amandeo Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta, second son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, was nominated by General Prim, successor of Isabella on the Spanish throne. The nomination was ratified by the various European powers in 1870, and he entered the office of government at Madrid Jan. 2d, 1871. General Prim had been assassinated, a few days previous to his arrival in Spain. His own life was constantly menaced by assassins, he was embarrassed by administrative difficulties, and by Carlist insurrections, which so discouraged the new King that he abdicated the throne for himself and his heirs, February 11th, 1873, and returned to Italy.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

On the abdication of Amandus I, the Spanish cortes, proclaimed, and organized a republic.

Senor Castelar, (A. D. 1873-1874) a wise and

prudent statesman was chosen to the presidency. On November 6th, 1873, General Sickles, United States minister to Spain, telegraphed to Washington the capture of the Virginias by the Cubans.

That vessel was sailing under the American flag which was violated by its capture. Fifty-four men were shot as pirates, some of whom were American citizens. The Spanish government disavowed the act, and gave up the vessel, thus averting war.

On the 2d, of January, 1874, a revolution in Spain overthrew the government of President Castelar.

SPANISH MONARCHY RESTORED.

On the 1st of January, 1875, the Spanish revolution ended in the restoration of the old kingdom.

Alphonso XII, (A. D. 1875-1878) son of the ex-Queen Isabella, was proclaimed King in January, 1875, and received the support of the army and navy.

An extradition treaty between Spain and the United States of America, was ratified on the 21st of February 1877.

THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS.

The Scandinavians, are generally known, as three great families, or nations, which appeared in the northern peninsula of Europe, during the sixth or seventh century. Their first appearance upon the English coasts is placed in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 787 A. D. They were in race and language closely connected with the Anglo-Saxons. "The languages of all the Scandinavian nations", says Hume, "differ only slightly from the dialects of the Germanic tribes." Like their kindred, the old Saxons, they worshipped Odin as their national God, and found their chief occupation and delight in ravaging the coasts of neighboring nations.

The Danes made their incursions mainly upon the coasts of England; the Norwegians, upon Scotland and Ireland; and the Sweeds against the eastern shores of the Baltic.

DANISH DYNASTY.

The early history of Denmark is obscure, and uninteresting, containing merely the adventures of predatory warriors, whose pre-eminence consisted in ferocity, and courage.

During the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian Era, they established their dominion in parts of England, which was wholly subdued by Canute the Great, as well as a part of Scotland, and all of Norway in the eleventh century. The government of the country as a kingdom began with,

Gomor, (A. D. 883-935) whose reign was preceded by the cruel murder of Edmund, King of east Anglia because he would not renounce Christianity.

Harold II, (A. D. 935-985.)

Sweyn, (A. D. 985-1014.)

Canute II, (A. D. 1014-1036) the great king of Denmark, England and Norway; introduced Christianity.

Canute III, (A. D. 1036-1042) the son of former monarch; the Hardicanute of England.

Magnus, (A. D. 1042-1047) also king of Norway.

Sweyn II, (A. D. 1047-1073) at the close of whose reign the throne was left vacant about four years.

Harold III, (A. D. 1077-1080.)

Canute IV, (A. D. 1080-1086.)

Olaus IV, (A. D. 1086-1095.)

Eric III, (A. D. 1095-1103.)

INTERREGNUM.

Nicholas I, (A. D. 1105-1135) who was killed at Sliswick.

Eric IV, (A. D. 1135-1137) surnamed Harefoot.

Eric V, (A. D. 1137-1147.)

Sweyn III, and Canute V, (A. D. 1147-1154) reigned jointly over the Danes until the former was beheaded.

INTERREGNUM.

Waldemar, (A. D. 1157-1182.)

Canute VI, 1182-1202.)

Waldemar II, (A. D. 1202-1241.)

Eric VI, (A. D. 1241-1250.)

Abel, (A. D. 1250-1252) murdered his elder brother Eric; and was himself killed in an expedition against the Frisons. The murder of Eric by Abel, is the supposed basis of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Christopher I, [A. D. 1252-1259] was destroyed by poison.

Eric VII, [A. D. 1259-1286.]

Eric VIII, [A. D. 1286-1330.]

Christopher II, [A. D. 1330-1334.]

INTERREGNUM.

Waldemar III, [A. D. 1340-1376.]

Olaus V, [A. D. 1376-1387.]

Margaret, [A. D. 1387-1397] styled the Semiramis of the north, queen of Denmark, Norway and Sweden was the daughter of Waldemar III.

Eric IX, [A. D. 1397-1438] the same as Eric XIII of Sweden, reigned jointly with Margaret until 1412 when he became sole sovereign of both kingdoms. Was finally compelled to relinquish both crowns, and the thrones remained unoccupied, until, 1440.

Christopher III, [A. D. 1440-1448.]

Christian I, [A. D. 1448-1481,] was a powerful prince, and held dominion over the whole of Scandinavia.

John, [A. D. 1481-1513] son of the former.

Christian II, (A. D. 1513-1523,) styled the "Nero of the North." Caused the massacre of all the Swedish nobility, and practiced other cruelties for which he was dethroned and imprisoned. He died in prison in 1559. During this reign the Swedes threw off the Danish yoke.

Frederick, (A. D. 1523-1534) Duke of Holstein, uncle to Christian II, was a liberal prince.

Christian III, (A. D. 1534-1559) son of Frederick Holstein, established the Lutheran faith in Denmark.

Frederick II, (A. D. 1559-1588) son of the former king.

Christian IV, (A. D. 1588-1648) son of Frederick II.

Frederick III, (A. D. 1648-1670) changed the government from an elective to a hereditary monarchy, vested in his own family.

Christian V, (A. D. 1670-1699) son of the former monarch, succeeded by his son.

Frederick IV, (A. D. 1699-1730) joined the league against Charles XII of Sweden.

Christian VI, (A. D. 1730-1746) succeeded his father on the throne of Denmark.

Frederick V, (A. D. 1746-1766) succeeded his father.

Christian VII, (A. D. 1766-1808) son of the

preceding; married Matilda, sister of George III, of England. In a fit of jealousy he subsequently banished his wife to Zell, and executed two of his leading ministers.

Queen Matilda died in Exile.

Frederick VI, (A. D. 1808-1839) the crown Prince, who had been declared regent in 1784, on account of his father's insanity, acceded to the throne in 1808.

Christian VIII, (A. D. 1839-1848) succeeded his father on the throne.

Frederick VII, (A. D. 1848-1863) succeeded his father, and reigned till the time of his death Nov. 15, 1863.

Christian IX, (A. D. 1863-1878.)

SWEDISH DYNASTY.

The introduction of Christianity by Ausgarius, A. D. 829, appears to fix the first definite period of Swedish history. The early records of the country embracing more than five centuries, are indetical with the history, and government of Denmark. As a separate kingdom we date from the reign of Margaret Waldemar, A. D. 1389, who exercised sovereignty over Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Each kingdom, appears to have been governed by its own laws, uniting only in a common sovereignty.

Eric the grand-nephew of the Queen, joined her in the government, about A. D. 1397. This united reign continued, till the death of Margaret in 1412, when Eric received full authority over both kingdoms, and continued the reign until 1433. An interregnum of about seven years followed, when the government was assumed by Christopher III, who reigned eight years, and was succeeded by Christian I, (from A. D. 1448-1481.)

John, (A. D. 1481-1520) succeeded his father on the united throne in which he was followed by Christian II, whose rule appears to have begun in Sweden in 1520.

Christian II, (A. D. 1520-1523) was the last Danish ruler. The cruelties of this monarch, earned him the title, the "Nero of the North." He was forced to abdicate the throne, and henceforth Sweden has maintained a separate dynasty.

Gustavus Vasa, (A. D. 1523-1560) a young Swedish nobleman, by whose valor Sweden was

delivered from the Danish yoke, was the first ruler under the independent dynasty.

Eric XIV, (A. D. 1560-1568) son of Gustavus, succeeded his father on the throne. After a reign of eight years he was dethroned, and died in prison.

John III, (A. D. 1568-1592) brother of Eric, followed his unfortunate predecessor on the throne, and enjoyed a reign of nearly a quarter of a century.

Segismund, (A. D. 1592-1604) king of Poland, and son of the former monarch, succeeded King John on the throne of Sweden.

Charles IX, (A. D. 1604-1611) brother of John III, succeeded his nephew in possession of the Swedish crown and administered the government seven years.

Gustavus Adolphus, (A. D. 1611-1632) son of Charles IX, was the most renowned King, Sweden had produced. He was successful in his conflicts, with Russia, Poland and Denmark. Having espoused the cause of the Protestants in their struggles with the Roman Catholics, he advanced an army into Germany, and seemed about to bring all Europe at his feet, when he fell in the sanguinary battle of Lutzen, 1632.

Christina, (A. D. 1633-1654) daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, succeeded her father on the throne. She continued the war, so auspiciously begun by her father, in the interests of the reformed faith, and achieved some important results, through her formidable battalions, led by those intrepid commanders, who had been trained by the great Adolphus.

This Queen was remarkable for her learning; but her acts of cruelty blacken her character. She abandoned the faith of her father, resigned her crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, and found an asylum among her former enemies at Rome, where she died April 19, 1689.

Charles X, (A. D. 1654-1660) Count Palatine of the Rhine, accepted the royal gift of his cousin, and occupied the Swedish throne six years.

Charles XI, (A. D. 1660-1697) son of the former King, enjoyed a long, and somewhat prosperous reign. The arts and sciences were liberally patronized by this King.

Charles XII, (A. D. 1697-1719) son of the

former monarch, ascended the throne at the age of fifteen. His short life was eventful, and romantic in a high degree. At the age of eighteen years, he gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Narva; with a force of only 8,000 men, he attacked the Russian army in their trenches, and inflicted upon them the incredible loss of 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners.

In the battle of Pultowa, July 8, 1709, he met an overwhelming defeat by Peter the Great. Charles was wounded in the engagement, and carried off the field in a litter. He retired to Bender in Turkey, where he met some strange experiences. In 1716, he invaded Norway; two years later he sought to prosecute the war in Norway, but was checked in his progress at the siege of Frederickshall, where he fell mortally wounded by a cannon shot, Dec. 11, 1718. His reckless daring won for him the appellation, "the madman of the north."

His victorious career, much resembles that of Alexander; his romantic life, is a reproduction of Cervantes, Don Quixote.

Ulrica Eleonora, (A. D. 1719-1741) sister of Charles XII, and consort of Frederick I, ascended the throne upon the death of her brother.

Frederick I, (A. D. 1741-1751) continued the reign in his own person, about ten years after the death of his consort.

Adolphus Frederick, (A. D. 1751-1771) descended from the family of *Vasa*, was the next occupant of the Swedish throne.

Gustavus III, (A. D. 1771-1792) eldest son of the former King, soon allayed the revolutionary spirit which convulsed his kingdom; but misguided by ambition, arrayed himself against the French revolutionists, which act provoked domestic discord, and he perished by a shot from Count Ankarstroem, at a masquerade in Stockholm, March 15, 1792.

Gustavus IV, (A. D. 1792-1809) son of the former, was dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle the Duke of Sudermania. Under assumed names, and in straitened circumstances, Gustavus wandered in Europe, until his death, which occurred in Switzerland.

Charles XIII, (A. D. 1809-1818) uncle of the former prince, wrested the throne from his relative, and reigned nine years.

Charles XIV, (A. D. 1818-1844) a French

Prince, was the next occupant of the Swedish throne.

Oscar I, (A. D. 1844-1859) son of Charles XIV, succeeded his father in the crown, and reigned about fifteen years.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT.

Norway, was divided into petty principalities, until the ninth century, and was little known except for piracies. In A. D. 1029, the country was conquered by Canute the Great, of Denmark.

The Norwegians, recovered their independance on the death of Canute. In A. D. 1397, the country was again incorporated with Denmark. A peaceful union continued until, A. D. 1814, when by a treaty with Great Britain, Norway was ceded to Sweden; and has since been under the Sovereignty of the King of Sweden, but allowed to administer its laws under its own Constitution.

PORTUGUESE DYNASTY.

The Romans knew Portugal by the name of Lusitania. After their day, it was successively subject to the Suevi, the Goths, and the Moors. About the beginning of the twelfth century, Portugal regained her liberty by the valor of Henry of Lorraine, (grand-son of Robert, King of France) who administered the government under the title of Count.

Henry I, (A. D. 1093-1111) the Count of Portugal, became the first ruler under the independent dynasty.

Alphonso, son of Henry and Theresa, and another Prince bearing the same name, exercised a *quasi* dominion, from (A. D. 1111-1139) when Alphonso Henriquez, also son of King Henry, gained a decisive victory over a vast army of Moors, commanded by five Kings, on the plains of Ourique.

Alphonso I, (A. D. 1139-1185) was proclaimed King of Portugal by the soldiers who had shared with him the great victory over the Moors.

Sancho I, [A. D. 1185-1212] son of Alphonso, succeeded to the throne.

Alphonso II, [A. D. 1212-1223] was the next occupant of the Portuguese throne.

Sancho II, [A. D. 1223-1248] after wearing the crown about twenty-five years was deposed; and the throne occupied by,

Alphonso III, [A. D. 1248-1270.]

Denis, [A. D. 1270-1325] also called Dionysius, enjoyed a prosperous reign of fifty five years.

Alphonso IV, [A. D. 1225-1357] seems also to have enjoyed a peaceful and protracted reign.

Peter, [A. D. 1357-1367] was chiefly noted for his severity.

Ferdinand I, [A. D. 1367-1384] succeeded his father in the crown of Portugal. On the death of this prince in 1383, the State settled the crown upon his brother John.

John I, [A. D. 1384-1433] married Philippa, daughter of John, Grand Duke of Lancaster. Under this enterprising prince, the first voyages of discovery in the western ocean, were projected.

Edward, [A. D. 1433-1438] followed in possession of the crown of Portugal.

Alphonso V, [A. D. 1438-1481] the African, ascended the throne left vacant by Edward.

John II, [A. D. 1481-1495] the great grandson of John I, a prince of fine natural, and acquired ability, succeeded Alphonso the African. In this reign the Portuguese made conquests in Africa, and discovered the Cape of Good Hope.

Emmanuel, [A. D. 1495-1512] the fortunate prince who next occupied the Portuguese throne, encouraged the spirit of discovery. He sent out a fleet under Vasco de Gama, which explored unknown seas, touched on the coast of Malabar, and discovered Brazil, in 1510. This reign is further noted for the planting of Colonies in Africa, and America, and the erection of an Empire in India.

John III, [A. D. 1521-1557] son of Emmanuel, succeeded his father on the throne. John continued the discoveries, and commercial enterprise begun, by his father in India: But a misguided religious zeal, led him to introduce the bloody Inquisition in 1536, which contributed no little toward the decline of the Portuguese power, and influence.

Sebastian, [A. D. 1557-1578] son of the former, had developed, in his education by the Jesuits a wild fanaticism which resulted in his death, in a battle with the Moors in Africa, Aug., 4, 1578. Leaving no issue, the crown reverted to his great uncle.

Henry II, [A. D. 1578-1580] a Romish Cardinal. On the death of Henry, Anthony his brother

seized the crown but was deposed by Philip II, of Spain, who united Portugal to his own dominion.

Philip, II, [A. D. 1580-1640] of Spain and Portugal.

John IV, [A. D. 1640-1656] Duke of Braganza, dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed King, Dec. 1, 1640.

Alphonso VI, [A. D. 1656-1683] son of the former, deposed in 1688, on account of his cruelties and his brother Peter, made regent.

Peter II, (A. D. 1683-1706) accepted the crown which his unworthy brother had forfeited, and enjoyed a prosperous reign of nearly two score years, including his regency.

John V, (A. D. 1706-1750) succeeded his father in the throne; and his mild reign was greatly conducive, to the advancement of the Arts, and the establishment of confidence in commercial circles.

Joseph I, (A. D. 1750-1777) succeeded his father. His reign is memorable for the banishment of the Jesuits, and the destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake, which caused the loss of fully 10,000 lives.

Maria and Peter III, (A. D. 1777-1816) having been married by special dispensation of Pope Pius VI, ascended the throne and reigned jointly. Maria, was the daughter, and Peter the brother of the preceding monarch. On the death of Peter (1786) Maria continued the reign in her own person until, 1792, when having become disqualified by a state of melancholy, which some have called insanity, her son John was appointed regent.

John VI, (A. D. 1816-1826) reigned thirty-four years, including his regency. During this reign the French invaded Portugal, and John was compelled to retire from the country. He fled with his afflicted mother to Rio de Janeiro, South America, where the seat of the Portuguese government, was established for about fifteen years. The English having compelled the French to withdraw from Portugal in 1808, John subsequently returned to his capital in Europe.

Peter IV, (A. D. 1826-1828) called Dom Pedro, succeeded his father in the throne of Portugal, and in the new Brazilian Empire. After con-

ceding the constitutional government, substituted for the old absolute power which had been claimed by the Kings of Portugal up to this time, he gave the crown of Portugal to his daughter Maria da Gloria, (himself remaining King during her minority,) on condition of her marrying her uncle Miguel. When however Peter retired to his Empire in Brazil, his brother Miguel seized the throne, and successfully maintained himself for five years, during the civil war.

In 1834, Miguel was expelled, and Maria really entered upon her reign.

Maria II, (A. D. 1828-1853) succeeding her father on the throne, may be said to have worn the crown of Portugal about twenty-five years; though her Uncle contrary to the stipulations of her father, had withheld the scepter from her for about five years.

Peter V, (A. D. 1853-1878) son of Maria II, ascended the throne upon the death of his mother.

RUSSIAN DYNASTIES.

In the great plains eastward from the river Elbe, dwelt the Slavonians, (a pastoral people more numerous, but less powerful than the Teutons,) ancestors of the modern Poles. Bohemians, Bulgarians, Illyrians and a very large proportion of the Russians.

The history of Russia cannot properly be said to commence, before the middle of the ninth century. About A. D. 850, a Scandinavian band crossed the Baltic, and settled in Russia. These people were called Varagians. They were led by three brothers, Rurick, Sineus, and Truror. Rurick founded a dynasty which continued to rule uninterruptedly till 1598. We give the leading Russian sovereigns only.

Rurick, (A. D. 862-878) founder of the old dynasty. Igor, Olega, Swiatoslaw and Jaropalk I, exercised a limited power for 102 years.

Vladimir I, (A. D. 980-1015) married Anna, sister of the Emperor Basil II, became a christian, according to the Greek church in 988, and established the Greek faith in Russia.

On the death of this prince the country was disrupted by civil war. The various factions led by his several sons, each of whom was eager to grasp the crown.

Yaroslaf I, (A. D. 1015-1054) the most noted of these princes, reunited the government, but a dissolution again occurred at his death; and Russia was convulsed with civil war, and harrassed by Polish invasions for a full half century. The following petty sovereigns struggled for the mastery until the ascendancy of Vladimir II, was acknowledged: Isjialaw I, Wsewolod I, Swiatopalk.

Vladimir II, (A. D. 1114-1125) is again followed by petty sovereigns, who rule under the following names until the establishment of the Dukedom of Vladimir: Meichael I, Jaropalk II, Wiatschelaw, Wsewolod II, Isjialaw II, Rostislaw, and George I. The city of Moscow was founded by this last prince.

DUKEDOM OF VLADIMIR, (A. D. 1157-1325.)

Andrew I, (A. D. 1157-1175) prince of White Russia, assumed the title of Grand Duke.

The Dukes whose names appear in the annals of this period, are, Michael II, Wselwolod III, George II, Constantine, Jaraslaw II, Alexander-Nevski, Jaraslaw III, Basil I, Demetrius I, Andrew II, Daniel-Alexandrovitz, George III, Michael III, Basil II. This period, extending over about 168 years, is chiefly distinguished by civil war, and conflicts with the Poles; the Tartar invasion in 1223, under Tonsli, and again in 1236, under his son Batu, in which the whole country was brought under Tartar dominion. The Tartar rule, left little privilege to the native princes; still the semblance of government was continued at Vladimir until about 1320, when the seat of the Russian government was removed to Moscow.

DUKEDOM OF MOSCOW, (A. D. 1328-1533.)

John I, (A. D. 1328-1340) also called Ivan, was the first ruler under the New Dukedom. He was followed in the government by Simon, John II, Demetrius II, Demetrius III, Basil III, Basil IV, and John III.

Under the last named prince, the last vestiges, of Tartar serfdom in Russia, were obliterated.

John III, (A. D. 1462-1505) won for himself an important place in history. His reign marks a new epoch in the annals of Russia. John was united in marriage with Sophia, niece of the last Greek Emperor. He was the first who assumed the title

of Czar, or Emperor, and is usually regarded the founder of the Russian Empire.

Basil V, (A. D. 1505-1533) son of Sophia, succeeded to the throne instead of Demetrius, eldest son of John. He became involved in a war with the Poles, and subsequently with the Crim Tartars. The latter entered Russia, and having captured Moscow, compelled Basil to accept a position of Vassalage, in 1520. Basil obtained the title of Emperor from Maximilian I. of Germany.

CZARDOM OF MUSCOVY, (A. D. 1533-1689.)

Ivan IV, (A. D. 1533-1584) the same as John IV, succeeded Basil V. He was an able prince, and in his numerous wars, with the Tartars, Poles, Swedes, Danes and Turks, was generally successful. In 1553, the English trade was begun through Archangel. Siberia was annexed to the empire in 1581. The art of printing and certain branches of manufacture were introduced about the close of this reign.

Theodore I, (A. D. 1584-1598) son of Ivin, supposed to have been poisoned.

Boris Godoonoff, (A. D. 1598-1606) the brother-in-law, and minister of Theodore was placed on the throne. The beginning of this reign was signalized by the emancipation of the Russian serfs, and other just and liberal acts; but the spirit of the tyrant, at length betrayed itself in acts of cruelty, which cost him his throne, and his life.

Demetrius, (A. D. 1606-) the lost brother of Theodore, who had wrested the crown from Godoonoff was himself dethroned and put to death in less than a year after he began his reign.

Jouinski, (A. D. 1606-1610) the leader of the revolutionary party, seized the throne. The country was distracted by anarchy and civil war, during this reign, and an interregnum of about three years passed in which desperate efforts were made by both the Poles and Swedes to seat a prince of their own nation upon the Russian throne.

The Poles were repulsed in a sanguinary battle at Moscow in 1613, and a convocation of deputies from the nobles, priests, and burgesses of each province, was held to elect a Czar. Michael Romanoff, was chosen. Sensible of the dangers and cares which hedged about the throne amid these

convulsions, the Czar elect, declined the honor. He was however persuaded to undertake the government and made one of the most efficient and popular rulers of his time.

Michael Romanoff, (A. D. 1613-1645) the first ruler of the great Romanoff dynasty, had wandered in exile, and suffered in prison, but now he was placed in a position to demand the release of the royal captives. His father who languished in the Polish prison at Warsaw, was rescued by him, and his mild reign was characterized by reforms in social life.

It is claimed that he prohibited the use of tobacco, as injurious to health and strength; and issued a prohibition law, against the use of ardent spirits.

Alexis, (A. D. 1645-1676) son of the former, was unlike his father. Through himself and his chief minister Morosoff, the offices, and employments of government were made articles of traffic. The oppressed Russians finally rose in arms against these abuses and oppressions; but the reeking hand of despotism subdued their cries for justice with the bloody sword and legal chain.

Toward the close of this reign, a straggling ray of hope fell upon the victims of this cruel despotism, and some advantages were secured to the people by intercourse with the more advanced countries of the West.

Theodore II, (A. D. 1676-1682) succeeds his father. He was a sickly prince, and after a mere nominal reign of six years, left the throne to his brothers.

Ivan V, and Peter I, (A. D. 1682-1725) brother and half-brother of Theodore, reigned jointly for about seven years. Ivin was almost blind, very deaf, and withal idiotic. Peter was little more than three years of age. Sophia the beautiful and accomplished sister of Ivin, was made regent. Sophia attempted to secure the crown to herself, but was defeated in the undertaking.

Peter I, (A. D. 1689-1725) the Great, now ascended the throne in his own name, and as the idiotic Ivin did not interfere with the government he was allowed to live in private, and die in peace, in 1696. Peter's reign was very marked in advancing Russia to a leading position among the powers of Europe.

Many curious things are related of this monarch. Realizing the necessity of a better navy, he visited Holland, under an assumed name in 1698, engaged himself as a common laborer among the ship-wrights in the dock-yard. From Holland he went to England and engaged in like manner in the royal dock-yard at Deptford. He hewed and hammered like any other frugal workman, until he had acquired the trade, when he returned to his own country, and taught his subjects the art of ship building.

Catharine I, (A. D. 1725-1727) wife of Peter the Great, had been designated by the Emperor, his successor. Leaving the management of the affairs of the state to her chief minister Menschikoff, the Empress, gave herself up to the most unrestrained gratification of her appetites and passions. These excesses, developed the most loathsome maladies from which she died, after the brief reign of two years.

Peter II, (A. D. 1727-1730) son of Alexis, obtained the throne. During his minority Menschikoff, continued the management of the government, until his oppressive measures, secured his banishment to Siberia. Ivan Dalgorsky, brother-in-law to the young Emperor, succeeded to the ministry and usurped the crown.

Anne, (A. D. 1730-1740) daughter of Ivan, was chosen by a caucus of generals and nobles, to succeed her father. Contrary to a pledge she had given those who had raised her to the throne, she placed Biren, her former Chamberlain, at the head of the government. Exile and the knout were the principles by which he ruled. It is affirmed, his banishments to Siberia, would average a half dozen per day.

The empress, cared little for the lives of her subjects so long as she could indulge herself in "*cheerful music and gay dancing.*"

A little while before her death having been offended by one of her ministers, Volynski; she ordered his tongue torn from the roots, his right hand cut off, and his mutilated body beheaded.

Ivan VI, (A. D. 1740-1741) grand nephew of the late empress, was declared heir to the throne. But the innocent three months old babe, with his mother Anne of Mecklenburg only sixteen years of age, as regent, could not be expected to enjoy the

honors of royalty very long. He was dethroned, and the Princess Elizabeth made empress.

Elizabeth, (A. D. 1741-1762) daughter of Peter the Great; on ascending the throne, imprisoned the infant Ivan and the royal family.

Elizabeth exhibited some traits of nobility as well, as others of cruelty. She abolished capital punishment; but substituted other cruel modes of torture.

Like Elizabeth of England she never married, but was less noble than her namesake. She resigned the management of state affairs to her minister, Panin, and abandoned herself to shameless debauch. She died in 1762, "of delirium tremens, with a half emptied brandy bottle in her hand and obscene ravings on her tongue."

The throne was left to Peter III, nephew of Elizabeth; who can hardly be said to have reigned. Conspiracies were at once formed, which speedily deprived this dissolute prince of his crown. On the 9th of July 1762, Catharine, consort of Peter, entered the capital in the absence of the Czar, and reported her life imperilled by the decree of her husband. The soldiery declared for her, and she was crowned by the Archbishop of Novogorod, as sovereign of Russia, under the name of Catharine II. Peter was thrown into prison by order of the empress, where his life was put out by the administration of poison.

Catharine II, (A. D. 1762-1796) who formerly bore the name Sophia, was a Prussian; and again illustrated the abuse of the appellation "Great," by moulding her crimes in colossal dimensions. She conceived many grand schemes which were never executed; and founded cities which were never built. On returning from a site on the Dnieper, where he had accompanied the empress to lay the foundation stone of a new city, Joseph II, of Austria drily remarked, "The empress, and I, have this day achieved a great work; she has laid the first stone of a great city, and I have laid the last."

The most redeeming feature of her life was, the encouragement she gave to the development of Russian literature.

Paul I, (A. D. 1796-1801) son of the preceding empress, succeeded his mother on the throne. He modified some of the worst measures of his

mothers reign: But his subsequent conduct provoked a conspiracy, and he was murdered in his bed chamber. His death cry was, "and thou too my Constantine!"

Alexander I, [A. D. 1801-1825] was crowned, September 27, 1801, at the age of twenty-four. This emperor endeavored to promote the welfare of Russia. He broke the fetters which had so long paralyzed her commerce, and domestic industry; established schools; elevated the peasantry; reorganized the military arm of government; modified the laws; improved the public highways; rewarded merit in his subjects; and contributed in other ways toward the promotion of his empire. His conduct amid the stirring scenes of the French revolution, and his connection with Napoleon Bonaparte, exhibited dignified ambition, and noble bearing, quite in advance of many of his predecessors.

Nicholas, (A. D. 1825-1855) succeeded his brother Alexander, Constantine the paricide, having relinquished his claim to the throne, and entered upon the domination of Poland.

Nicholas like his predecessor, sought to develop the esoteric resources of his empire; building extensive lines of rail way, and fostering internal industries. His ambition finally involved him in a war with Turkey, and her European allies, in the midst of which he fell by the hand of disease, and was followed on the throne by his son.

Alexander II, (A. D. 1855-1878) continued the war of the Crimea in which his father was involved at the time of his death. After an obstinate contest which continued many months, he was overpowered, and terms of peace were agreed upon.

Subsequently, in 1877, he became again involved in war with Turkey, the issues of which were more favorable to the Czar.

TURKISH EMPIRE (Ottoman.)

This Empire embraces territory in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe contains about 300,000, square miles, and 15,500,000, inhabitants. Turkey in Asia, embraces about 560,000, square miles of territory, and 16,050,000, inhabitants: The Turkish possessions in Africa are made up of the states of Egypt, Tripoli and Tunis.

The Turks were of Asiatic origin. In the lat-

ter part of the thirteenth century Osman at the head of a band of warriors took possession of the country of the Selencidae in Asia Minor. The conqueror assumed the name of Sultan, and pursuing his conquests, took the city of Prusa in Bithynia which he made the capital of his Empire.

The Sultans of Turkey begin with the above named conqueror.

Osman, (A. D. 1299-1326) was also called Ottoman, gave the latter name to that autocratic dynasty, which nearly six centuries ago domiciled itself in one of the best portions of the globe, and has since sustained itself by extortion and plunder.

Orehan, (A. D. 1326-1360) son of the former.

Amurath I, (A. D. 1360-1389) son of Orehan, was assassinated by one of his own soldiers.

Bajazet I, (A. D. 1389-1402) son of Amurath became involved in a war with Tamerlane the celebrated sovereign of Tartary.

The Tartars who had everywhere been victorious, entered Asia Minor, and confronted the army of the Sultan between Caesarea and Angora. The field was stubbornly contested on both sides, and the battle is said to have been one of the bloodiest ever fought.

Tamerlane was victorious, and Bajazet was made prisoner, and thrown into the iron cage which he had prepared for his antagonist.

His chagrin made him desperate, and he beat his brains out against the bars of his cage.

Solyman I, (A. D. 1402-1410) son of the previous Sultan, secured the crown, but was subsequently dethroned by his brother, Musa Chelebi.

Musa, (A. D. 1410-1413) succeeded Solyman, but was allowed to reign only three years, when he was put to death in a violent manner, and the crown seized by another brother.

Mohammed I, (A. D. 1413-1421) perhaps the most gifted son of Bajazet, was able, by his courage and talents to exercise dominion over the Turks for about eight years.

Amurath II, (A. D. 1421-1451) who succeeded his father on the throne, was a brave but cruel man. He captured Thessalonica and put the inhabitants to the sword. He also won the famous battle of Varna, in which Ladislans, King of Hungary was slain. The moral atmosphere, in which he lived, like all his predecessors, was sultry.

Mohammed II, (A. D. 1451-1481) the greatest warrior of all the Turkish Sultans, won several brilliant victories. On May 29, 1453, he captured Constantinople, and thus put an end to the Greek Empire, and established the seat of Turkish dominion more firmly in Europe.

Bajazet II, (A. D. 1481-1512) succeeded his father on the throne. He continued the work of conquest begun by his predecessor; but finally exhausted by fatigue and debauchery he was about to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, when he was dethroned by Selim a younger son.

Selim I, (A. D. 1512-1520) signalized his reign by the massacre of his relatives, and others who might embarrass his ambitious designs.

His arms acquired territory in Egypt, Persia and Armenia.

Solyman II, [A. D. 1520-1566] had scarcely mounted the throne when he formed the design of extending his Empire as much in Europe as his father had extended it in Asia. The undertaking was accomplished by the most cruel and barbarous means.

Selim II, [A. D. 1566-1574] son of Solyman, made peace with Germany and Persia, and further enlarged the Ottoman Empire.

In 1572, the Turkish navy, hitherto the most formidable in Europe, was almost annihilated in the great battle of Lepanto.

Amurath III, [A. D. 1574-1595] on ascending the throne of his father, made war upon Russia, Poland, Germany, and Venice, and subdued the province of Georgia.

He had twenty sons, nineteen of whom were cruelly put to death by the eldest, who succeeded his father on the throne as Mohammed III.

Mohammed III, [A. D. 1595-1603] had no sooner ascended the throne, than he caused other executions, among them his eldest son, a prince of excellent qualities.

Ahmed, [A. D. 1603-1617] succeeded his father at the age of 15 years.

His reign is chiefly memorable for the great fires in Constantinople.

Mustapha, [A. D. 1617-1618] succeeded his brother; but was soon deposed on account of his cruelty, and entombed in the castle of the seven towers.

Osman II, [A. D. 1618-1622] was placed on the throne, but after a reign of four years he was murdered, and his uncle restored to the throne. After occupying the throne about one year Mustapha was again deposed.

Amurath IV, [A. D. 1623-1640] the brother of Osman, who now succeeded his uncle on the throne, was a prince of both courage and cruelty.

Ibrahim, [A. D. 1640-1648] brother of Amurath, who had languished four years in prison, was elevated to the throne. After a nine years reign he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and soon afterward, was put to death.

Mohammed IV, [A. D. 1649-1687] son of the unfortunate Ibrahim, enjoyed a long and prosperous reign. He conducted the campaign against Crete, and added that island to the dominion of the crescent. The reign of this merciful prince, marks an important page in the history of Turkey.

Solyman III, [A. D. 1687-1691] was placed on the throne by the soldiery who deposed his brother. He engaged in war with Germany and Venice, but was unsuccessful.

Ahmed II, [A. D. 1691-1695] succeeded his brother. He was a weak prince, with little power to do evil, and little disposition to do good.

Mustapha II, [A. D. 1695-1703] eldest son of Mohammed IV, was disposed after a reign of eight years.

Ahmed III, [A. D. 1703-1730] who succeeded his brother as Sultan of Turkey, is chiefly remembered for his cruelty to a body of 14,000 soldiers who revolted under his tyranny. It is said "they were carried off in the night, and drowned in the Bosphorus." Ahmed was involved in wars with Russia, Germany, Venice and Persia, which made serious drafts upon the resources of the Empire. He was deposed in 1730, and his nephew elevated to the throne.

Mahmud I, [A. D. 1730-1754] also called Mohammend V, affected considerable alterations in the conduct of the government. He was unsuccessful in his war with Russia, and was obliged to make important concessions to Kouli Khan in Persia.

Osman III, [A. D. 1754-1757] released from prison to ascend the throne, on the death of his

brother, enjoyed the honors of royalty for about three years.

Mustapha III, [A. D. 1757-1774] son of Ahmed II, obtained the crown. A war broke out between the Turks and Russians, in 1769 which continued about five years, and proved very disastrous to the Turkish Empire.

Ahmed IV, [A. D. 1774-1788] called also Abdulhamid, succeeded his brother. The dishonorable peace which he was compelled to make [1774] with the Russians, was the first serious blow struck, in breaking up this great autocratic power.

Selim III, [1788-1807] son of Mustapha, ascended the throne in the midst of another war, which decided in favor of Russia.

A civil war, which is thought to have been excited by the French, resulted in the dethronement of Selim, and the elevation of his nephew to the throne.

Mustapha IV, (A. D. 1807-1808) had barely reached the throne, when by a new revolution, he was hurled from the seat of Empire, and himself and uncle [Selim] put to death.

Mahmond II, [A. D. 1808-1839] was called to the throne, recently made vacant by the murder of his brother.

In the second year of his reign Mahmond became involved in a war with Russia, which continued about three years, resulting in the acquisition of some territory by the Turks. The Greek revolution broke out in 1821 and continued until 1829, when the Turks were compelled to concede the independence of the land of scholars and of arts.

Abdul Medjid, [A. D. 1839-1861] carried on the reforms which had been commenced by his father. He sought to engraft the arts of European civilization upon the barbarous Turks.

But the dreary night-mare of Mohammedanism, had ill fitted them for such tuition. The Turk is still a Turk.

Abdul Aziz, [A. D. 1861-1876] succeeded the former Sultan, in the Ottoman Empire. He was deposed during the civil convulsions of 1876, and his nephew Murad Effendi, declared Sultan.

Murad Effendi, [A. D. 1876-1878] had assumed the reigns of government but about three months, when a new revolution broke out in European Turkey. Russia became the champion

of the oppressed Christian provinces, and the war was prosecuted with considerable energy for several months.

By the interposition of other European powers, a peace commission was assembled at Berlin Prussia, and such terms agreed upon, as put an end to the war, and further limited the power of the Ottoman Empire.

PRUSSIAN DYNASTY.

Prussia was raised from a duchy to a kingdom in 1701, by Frederiek, son of the elector of Brandenburg. Her early history like that of Austria, is included in the general history of Germany.

There is no state religion in Prussia. The royal family, and a majority of the people at the present time are Calvinistic in doctrine, though the different denominations of christians are allowed freedom to worship God. A superior system of education prevails; embracing the primary schools and great universities. Among the latter schools for higher learning, the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Greifswald, Halle, Munster, and Konigsberg, rank with the best in the world.

The late struggles for larger freedom have resulted in securing a species of constitutional liberty based upon representation. Berlin the capitol is situated on the river Spree, and has a population of about a half million.

Frederick I, (A. D. 1701-1713) son of Frederick William, established the separate Prussian dynasty.

Frederick William I, (A. D. 1713-1740) son of the previous monarch was a wise and politic prince.

Frederick II, (A. D. 1740-1786) usually called Frederick the Great, son of the former, was one of the first military, political, and literary characters that ever filled a throne. He was however very despotie in his administration.

His reign is pregnant with stirring historical events. In 1756, Russia, Austria and France leagued against him, but found in Frederick, a "foeman worthy their steel." He maintained himself against these powerful allies in a seven years war.

Frederick William II, (A. D. 1786-1797) nephew of Frederick the Great, succeeded to the

throne. He is known as "a weak and unwise prince."

Frederick William III, (A. D. 1797-1840) who next ascended the throne, laid claim to the Electorate of Hanover, and thus became involved in a war with Napoleon Bonaparte.

Frederick, was defeated in the celebrated battle of Jena, and Napoleon pushing his conquests brought the Prussian kingdom under his sway.

An alliance of the European powers recovered the territory and restored it to the unfortunate Frederick.

Frederick William IV, (A. D. 1840-1861) succeeded his father upon the Prussian throne. The revolutionary wave of 1848, rolled through Prussia, but the king by bowing to the popular will for a time, allayed the tumult.

William I, (A. D. 1861-1878) brother of Frederick William IV, ascended the throne in 1861. In 1866, war broke out between Prussia and Austria, in which the former power, through the able management of Count Bismark, premier of King William, attained brilliant success.

As a result of the war, Prussia advanced in one month from the rear to the front rank, in the great European Pentarchy. The Emperor Napoleon III, of France, having declared war against Prussia in 1871, met an overwhelming defeat by the arms of William, and the Emperor, and capital of France fell into the hands of the victorious Germans.

This war resulted in the establishment of the old German empire, and William I, was crowned emperor.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Austria has a history which reaches back to the early dawn of the fourteenth century. The famous house of Hapsburg, whose political fortunes were cradled in the ancient castle of Hapsburg in Switzerland, was among the most illustrious families of Europe. Albert succeeded Rodolph his father, in the imperial diadem of Germany about 1298, thus for a time associating the government of Austria with the German Empire. The rule of Albert of Austria was characterized by such tyranny over the Swiss, that the brave and resolute Switzers revolted in 1307, under the lead of the celebrated William Tell.

In the year 1804, political embarrassments led Francis II, to surrender the dignity of the German Empire, and assume the title of Francis I, Emperor of Austria. From this date Austria may be said to have a distinct history.

Francis I, (A. D. 1804-1835) had barely entered upon the duties of his new Empire, in his capital city Vienna on the Danube, when he became involved in fresh complications with the French. By the great battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden, Ulm and Ansterlitz, Austria was deprived of large tracts of territory.

In 1809, Francis opposed the Austrian arms to the victorious Napoleon; but with resistless energy the great conqueror bore down his opponents, and entering the capital of Austria, dictated his own terms to Francis. Austria was again deprived of large possessions.

During the final struggle between Napoleon and the allied powers of Europe, Austria again recovered her lost possessions, and acquired some additional territory.

Ferdinand I, (A. D. 1835-1848) succeeded his father on the Austrian throne. He had held the reins of government about thirteen years, when a revolution broke out which compelled his abdication of the throne in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, December 2, 1848.

Francis Joseph, (A. D. 1848-1877) began his reign under a liberal constitution, but in 1852 he succeeded in revoking the constitution of 1849, and henceforth under the Concordat the Emperor of Austria has wielded absolute power. The dissolution of the German Confederation in 1866, was followed by a war between Austria and Prussia, in which the Austrians and their Saxon allies numbering 195,000 men, were humbled, at Sadowa, one of the greatest battles of modern times, July 3, 1866, by the Prussians, who numbered 250,000. Peace was concluded on the 23d of August, and Austria lost her position as one of the leading continental powers of Europe.

ITALIAN DYNASTY.

The early history of Italy is linked with the annals of Rome. Clouds obscure the origin of this garden of Europe, and little that is truly historical can be discovered earlier than B. C. 753. From

this date, down to A. D. 476, Italy furnishes the headquarters for the Roman legions, and the Capital of the Great Empire. Sometime after A. D. 500, the Lombards entered Italy and founded a kingdom, which continued about two centuries, when it was overthrown by Charlemagne, who became Emperor of the West. The territory passed from the hands of the old Romans to the northern Barbarians, then to the French, afterward to the Germans; but the Italians refused any absolute control, by the foreign ruler who asserted his right of government.

About the fourteenth century Italy was broken up; and the following states constituted out of the fragments.

Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Lombardy, the Genoese and the Venetian territories, the states of the Roman Church, and other small states.

The present kingdom of Italy, was formed by accretions of territory from the other states, to the dominion of Victor Emanuel. The first Italian parliament met at Turin Feb. 18, 1861, and on the 28th, enacted the new title of King of Italy.

Victor Emanuel, (A. D. 1861-1878) was acknowledged monarch of the new kingdom, in 1861. A few months previous to his receiving the new title, he had taken possession of Palermo, (Dec. 1st, 1860) and thus added Sicily to his dominion.

Tuscany was acquired the same year. Modena and Parma had also declared for the new kingdom. Subsequently, in 1870, the King gained possession of the states of the Church.

By this acquisition of territory to the Italian government, the Roman Pontiff was deprived of the last vestige of his temporal power.

Humbert I, [A. D. 1878] succeeded to the Italian throne on the death of his father, January, 9, 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

These United States constitute an essential portion of a great political system, embracing all the civilized nations of the globe. The sovereignty of the people is here a conceded axiom, and the laws established upon that basis, are cherished with faithful patriotism. Prosperity follows the execution of even justice; invention is quickened by the freedom of competition; and labor rewarded by

certain and ample returns. Domestic peace is maintained without the intervention of a large standing army. An efficient navy broods over our commerce which floats every sea, and penetrates every clime. Our national resources are developed by a faithful culture of the arts of peace. Every American enjoys the fruits of his own industry; and is free to publish his own convictions. Religion, free from persecution asks no subsidy from the state; but is recognized for her regard shown in the support of public morals, and is maintained by the benefactions of an enlightened conviction and a pure faith. Education is fostered by public gifts and promoted by private endowment. Art, science and literature, are rapidly advancing to a position in this country which will challenge the respect of older nations. All the industries of civilized life are plied with gratifying success. Such is our present condition; but let us retrospect the history of this country.

In pursuing the history of the United States it is well to note the the periods into which it is divided. These are,

First, The period of Voyages and Discoveries, A. D. 986-1600.

Second, The Colonial period, A. D. 1600-1775.

Third, The period of Revolution and Confederation, A. D. 1775-1789.

Fourth, The National period, A. D. 1789-1878.

PERIOD FIRST,

embraces the history of voyages and discoveries made in the Western Hemisphere by the following nations:

I Norwegian. The Western Continent is supposed to have been first seen by HERJULFSON a Norse navigator in A. D. 986. He is said to have beheld the coast of Labrador, but did not effect a landing.

II Icelandic. LIEF ERICKSON an Icelandic voyager, landed upon the coast of Labrador, A. D. 1001.

THORWALD ERICKSON landed upon the coast of Maine in A. D. 1002, and is said to have penetrated the country as far as Fall River, Massachusetts, where he died.

THORSTEIN ERICKSON, also brother of Lief, visited the coast of New England, in A. D. 1005.

THORFINN KARLSEFNE is supposed to have coasted along the American continent from Massachusetts to Virginia in A. D. 1007.

If we determine the question of the discovery of America, by the well established principle of the Philosophy of History, "*an event must be weighed by its consequences*," we must reject the Norwegian and Icelandic claims to the honor, of the real discoverers of the North American Continent. They came, they saw, they departed.

III Spanish. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS sailing under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, discovered San Salvador in A. D. 1492; Jamaica and Porto Rico, in 1494; and the main land of South America, about 1496. AMERIGO VESPUCCI visited South America in 1499, and two years later made a second voyage, apparently without affecting any new discoveries. Returning to Europe he published his claimed discovery in the Western Hemisphere, and succeeded in attaching his own name to the two vast Continents of the Western Ocean. PONCE DE LEON discovered the Peninsula of Florida A. D. 1512. NUNEZ DE BALBOA discovered the Pacific Ocean in A. D. 1513. FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA made the discovery of Yucatan and the Bay of Campeachy A. D. 1517. FERNANDO CORTES discovered and made conquest of Mexico, 1519. FERDINAND MAGELLAN found a passage to the South Pacific, through a strait which now bears the discoverers name, A. D. 1519. In the following years A. D. 1520, he touched at a group of islands called the Ladronez; still later he came to the Philippine islands where he fell in a battle with the natives.

VASQUEZ DE AYLLON, discovered Chicora (South Carolina), A. D. 1520, and kidnapped a number of native Indians. He was made Governor of Chicora by Charles V, and returned to his new province in 1525. The outraged indians drove him from the country, and he retired to St. Domingo, in disgrace. PAMPHILO DE NARVAEZ with a commission from Charles V, as Governor of Florida, sailed westward, and reached Tampa Bay in April 1528. With a force of two hundred and sixty soldiers and forty horsemen, he plunged into the wilderness in search of gold. The adventures of this little band are full of wild romance.

FERDINAND DE SOTO, with a splendid squadron

left the harbor of San Lucar in 1539, and after a prosperous voyage cast anchor in Tampa Bay. Imitating his predecessor, De Soto, set out amid the wilds of the New World in pursuit of gold. In 1540, he came upon the fortified Indian town of Mobile, where a terrible battle was fought with the natives. Two thousand five hundred Indians are said to have perished. De Soto lost about one hundred and sixty-eight in killed and wounded. With the remnant of his little army, the brave cavalier pushed westward, and came upon the Mississippi river in 1541. Crossing the river, De Soto moved northward until he reached a point near the present site of New Madrid in Missonri. Again their course inclined to the south, and once more they stood upon the banks of the Great Father of Waters. Here near the site of Natchez, the proud spirit of De Soto gave way, and he perished from fever. His rudely encased remains were buried by his broken hearted comrades in the Mississippi.

IV French. VERRAZZANI, discovered the coast of North Carolina, and coasted north as far as Newfoundland, in A. D. 1524. JAMES CARTIER sailed up the St. Lawrence river, in 1534. The following year having returned to America with a colony, he reached the coast on St. Lawrence bay, hence gave the name of that martyr, to the bay and river, which have since retained the name. JOHN RIBAUT, a brave and experienced sailor, in search of an asylum for the persecuted Huguenots, left France in February 1562 and striking the coast of Florida, sailed north as far as Port Royal. A fort was constructed, and named Carolina in honor of Charles IX. LA ROCHE discovered Sable Island, A. D. 1598. SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN discovered Canada in A. D. 1603, and selected the site of the present city of Quebec, for a fort. DE MONTS sailed from France A. D. 1604, and anchored his fleet in the bay of Fundy. He afterwards took possession of Nova Scotia and adjacent islands, and called the country Acadia.

V English. JOHN CABOT, formerly a daring sailor, and now a wealthy merchant of Bristol, was commissioned by Henry VII, of England, to make discoveries and explorations in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. This distinguished navigator sailed from Bristol, in April, 1496, and on the 24th, of June moored his fleet on the dismal shores of

Labrador. Cabot went on shore, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of England. This is regarded the real discovery of the North American Continent. SEBASTIAN CABOT succeeded his father in explorations upon the American Coast, A. D. 1498. MARTIN FROBISHER made the discovery of the Meta Incognita (Island) in A. D. 1576. FRANCIS DRAKE visited the Pacific coast of North America, in A. D. 1579. MARTIN PRING, discovered Martha's Vineyard, A. D. 1603.

VI Dutch. HENRY HUDSON made the discovery of Sandy Hook and Hudsons Bay, in A. D. 1610. ADRIAN BLOCK, first entered the Connecticut river, A. D. 1614. CHRISTIANSON, discovered Castle Island A. D. 1614. CORNELIUS MAY, discovered Delaware Bay A. D. 1615.

The above record exhibits what we conceive to be the most important facts embraced in the period of voyages and discoveries.

PERIOD SECOND.

Embraces the establishment of the American colonies. The following abstract of colonial history will give, the date of settlement, time of erection into independent states of the Union by adopting the Constitution, and some characteristics of the several districts of the country:

I VIRGINIA COLONY, settled at Jamestown, by the English London company, A. D. 1607. Became an independent state of the Union, 1788. The surface of the country is varied; the climate good; the mineral resources, embracing coal, iron and salt, ample; agricultural capabilities, large; manufacturing and commercial facilities unsurpassed; education liberally patronized. Richmond is the capital.

II MASSACHUSETTS COLONY, settled at New Plymouth by the English, our Pilgrim Fathers, self-exiled on account of Religion, A. D. 1620. Was erected into a state of the Union, in 1788. She has a fair climate; but the sterility of her soil has rendered agriculture less remunerative than other industries. Her manufactures are among the most important; her commerce is extensive; and her educational facilities among the best in the world. Boston is her capital.

III NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONY, settled near the present site of Portsmouth, according to a grant

from the council of Plymouth to Gorges and Mason, A. D. 1623. Became an independent state of the Union in 1788. Her climate is rather cold, but healthful; soil light, yet adapted to grazing; her manufactures are of some importance; and her mineral wealth not insignificant. The capital is Concord.

IV NEW YORK COLONY, settled on Manhattan Island by the Dutch Protestant refugees, from Flanders in Belgium, of the same faith as the Huguenots, A. D. 1623. Erected into an Independent state of the Union in 1788. With a temperate climate; vast commercial resources; abundant agricultural and mineral wealth, she has no superior in the galaxy of states. Albany is her capital.

V CONNECTICUT COLONY, settled at Windsor by the English, A. D. 1630. The Dutch had taken temporary possession a little earlier at Hartford, but were compelled to relinquish their hold upon the country. Erected into a state of the Union in A. D. 1788. Climate temperate; has large mineral wealth, consisting of gold, silver, lead, iron, copper and bismuth.

Quarries of excellent marble and granite abound. Her manufactures and commerce furnish the chief revenue to the state. Hartford and New Haven are jointly her capital.

VI MARYLAND COLONY, settled at St. Mary's by a colony under Leonard Calvert, second son of Lord Baltimore, as an asylum for persecuted Catholics and others, A. D. 1633. Became a state of the Union in 1788. The climate is mild; and the soil adapted to agricultural pursuits. Her commercial advantages are good. The capital is Annapolis.

VII RHODE ISLAND COLONY, settled by Roger Williams, and other religious exiles from Massachusetts, at Providence, A. D. 1636. Became a state of the Union in 1790. Here first, the Baptist principle of soul liberty was allowed full exercise. The climate is temperate; her manufactures and commercial pursuits, afford the principal revenue. Providence and Newport are jointly her capital.

VIII DELAWARE COLONY, settled near Wilmington, by the Swedes, under the auspices of their Christian King, Gustavus Adolphus, A. D. 1638. Became a state of the Union in 1787. Her climate is agreeable, except amid the severities of winter;

and her soil is generally fertile. Grain and fruit constitute her principal resources. The capital is Dover.

IX NORTH CAROLINA COLONY, settled at a point on the river Chowan, by the English, A. D. 1663. Became an independent state of the Union in 1789. The climate is mild. The surface of the country is low in the east and mountainous in the west. The soil is fertile but as yet, her agricultural resources are only partially developed. Her forests yield lumber and turpentine abundantly; yams, rice and cotton are successfully cultivated. Her fisheries are a source of wealth. Raleigh is her capital.

X NEW JERSEY COLONY, settled at Elizabethtown, by English Puritans after the English had wrested the country from the Dutch, A. D. 1664. Organized into a state by the ratification of the constitution, December 1787. Her climate is mild; her agricultural capabilities unlimited; her manufacturing interests important. Education is generously promoted. The capital is Trenton.

XI SOUTH CAROLINA COLONY, settled at Old Charleston, by a company of English under West and Sayle, A. D. 1670. Became an independent state of the Union in 1788. Her climate is genial; agriculture manufacture and commerce, yield her wealth. Columbia is her capital.

XII PENNSYLVANIA COLONY, settled at New Castle on the Delaware, by William Penn, and the persecuted Quakers, A. D. 1681. Became an independent state of the Union in 1787. Her climate is temperate, and her soil fertile. Vast deposits of coal, iron, copper and zinc; and quarries of marble and slate, render her wealth inexhaustible. Her capital is Harrisburg.

XIII GEORGIA COLONY, settled at Savannah, by poor English debtors, under the philanthropist, General James Oglethorpe, A. D. 1733. Erected into a state of the Union in 1788. Her climate is mild, and a considerable portion of her soil capable of moderately remunerative cultivation. The capital is Atlanta.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

The desolating storm of the French and Indian war which broke upon the thirteen primary colonies in 1754, continued till 1763, when by the treaty of Paris, a large tract of territory claimed by the

French, was ceded to the English. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to the English. While the sacrifice of blood and treasure was very exhausting to the feeble colonies, the war had taught them the necessity of closer union, which was an important preparatory step in the approaching struggle for Independence.

THIRD PERIOD.

Revolution and Confederation. The war of American Independence was an event of the most far reaching significance, affecting as it did the destinies of all nations. The questions decided by the conflict of arms was briefly this: *Shall the English Colonies in America, having become sovereign, govern themselves, or be governed as dependences of the British Monarchy?* To this question our Fathers made answer, *We will govern ourselves*, and proved their competency for self-government in the vigorous persecution of a seven years war, and another seven years of wonderful recuperative activity under the articles of confederation.

To French and other European patriots we were in some measure indebted for aid in this protracted yet victorious struggle.

The causes of the American revolution, are briefly stated in the celebrated Declaration of Independence, made in the city of Philadelphia July 4th, 1776. "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states." Thus allured by the phantom of absolute authority, George III, had determined to make the American Colonies a new field for his unrelenting warfare upon human freedom.

By a like cruel hand of oppression the liberties of Poland had been wrested from her. The civil rights of Sweden had been torn away by treachery and usurpation. The ideal republics of the free towns of Germany, "like so many dying sparks that go out one after another," were perishing under imperial dominion. Venice and Genoa, had stifled the spirit of independence in their prodigal luxury and the shadows of political bankruptcy were darkening upon them. Holland had provoked her doom by civil discord, and war brooded like a dreary nightmare upon this ancient State. Now

should British tyranny succeed, by force of arms in the establishment of absolutism in America, the last Asylum for human freedom seems about to be closed forever. Momentous hour.

"The knell of the ages of servitude and inequality was rung, those of equality and brotherhood were to dawn.

As the fleets and armies of England went forth to consolidate arbitrary power, the sound of war everywhere else on earth died away.

Kings sat still in awe, and nations, turned to watch the issue."

The Morning of Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1773, dawned upon Boston, a day by far the most momentous in its annals.

Night came on and under cover of its darkness "the Mohawks"* assembled upon Griffin's wharf, to celebrate the great Boston Tea Party.

The flitting clouds of war now gather in inky folds, and a call for the Union of Colonial interests is heralded to every settlement, from the frozen plains of Canada to the smiling everglades of Florida.

On the 18th of April 1775, General Gage the British commander, inaugurates the first campaign of the war against American Independence.

In the gray of dawn on the morning of the 19, the British van guard, commanded by Major Pitcairn, assails the provincials at Lexington, and sixteen of the patriots surrender their lives, as martyrs in the holy cause of freedom.

The battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, are fought in quick succession, and then the billows of war surge and break along the Atlantic coast for seven long gloomy years. In the summer of 1782 Richard Oswald was instructed by the British Parliament, to repair to Paris, for the purpose of conferring with Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, United States Embassadors, in regard to terms of peace. On the 30th of November preliminary articles of peace were agreed to and signed on the part of Great Britain by Mr. Oswald, and on behalf of the United States by Franklin, Jay Adams and Laurens. The terms agreed upon were ratified by the American congress in April of the following year.

On the 3d of Nov. 1783, the ambassadors of Holland, Spain, England, France and the United

States, met in solemn conference at Paris and agreed upon terms of a permanent peace.

The conditions of the Treaty were briefly these: A full and complete recognition of the independence of the United States; the recession by Great Britain of Florida to Spain; the surrender of all the remaining territory east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes to the United States; the free navigation of the Mississippi and the lakes by American vessels; the concession of mutual rights in the New Foundland fisheries; and the retention by Great Britain of Canada and Nova Scotia, with the exclusive control of the St. Lawrence.

No less important results than these would have satisfied the liberty loving Americans, or compensated for their large expenditure of blood and treasure in the desolating war of the Revolution. With conditions so favorable to prosperity, the exhausted energies of the colonists, were rapidly recuperated.

The articles of confederation under which the colonies had struggled during the war; were found inadequate for the growing interests of a free and independent people; hence in 1787, a convention was held in Philadelphia, presided over by General George Washington, and the present constitution of the United States framed, and signed by the delegates.

This constitution was adopted by the several states, of the confederated Union, at the dates elsewhere given.

PERIOD FOURTH.

The National Union of the States. The period of our history as an independent government, extends from 1789, down to the present time. During the national period 25 new states have been added to the union.

VERMONT, admitted into the union in 1791 making the fourteenth state. Abounds in granity, marble and slate quarries. Produces maple sugar and is adapted to grazing. Educational provisions liberal. Montpelier the capital.

KENTUCKY, the fifteenth state, admitted June 1st, 1792, bears the sobriquet of "dark and bloody ground," which suggests the sanguinary struggles of her early settlers with the "red man." The soil

NOTE—A body of men numbering about fifty, disguised as Indians.

is very fertile; staple products are corn, tobacco and hemp; produces fine stock, yields a fine variety of fruit, and abounds in minerals. Frankfort is the capital.

TENNESSEE, the sixteenth state, admitted in 1796. Climate is good. Soil in the main fertile. Staples corn, tobacco and cotton. Gold and other minerals are found in limited quantities. Nashville is the capital.

OHIO, the seventeenth state, admitted Nov. 29th, 1802. Climate healthy and mild. Soil fertile. Abounds in coal, iron and marble. Columbus is the capital.

LOUISIANA, the eighteenth state, admitted April 8th, 1812. Surface low, and climate not the most healthful. Cotton and sugar cane chief products. New Orleans is the capital.

INDIANA, the nineteenth state, admitted Dec. 11th, 1816. Commercial facilities great. Soil very productive. Educational provisions superior. Her capital is Indianapolis.

MISSISSIPPI, the twentieth state, admitted in 1817. Commerce and agriculture constitute its principle resources. Cotton is the chief staple. Jackson is the capital.

ILLINOIS, the twenty-first state, admitted to the union, Dec. 3d, 1819. Her agricultural capabilities not surpassed by any sister state. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay. Fruit is produced abundantly. Her mineral resources are valuable. The capital is Springfield.

ALABAMA, the twenty-second state, was admitted Dec. 14th, 1819. Has secured population by the surpassing fertility of her soil. Capital city, is Montgomery.

MAINE, the twenty-third state, admitted to the union, Mar. 15th, 1820. Ship building is carried on extensively. Her fisheries are among the best in the country. The state capital is Augusta.

MISSOURI, the twenty-fourth state, was admitted, in 1821. The climate is variable, the soil good and the agricultural resources unravelled. Indian corn is the principle staple, though other products are extensively cultivated. Stock raising engages considerable industry. She possesses also large mineral wealth. The capital is Jefferson City.

ARKANSAS, the twenty-fifth state, was admitted in June, 1836. The eastern portion of this state is largely occupied with marshes, swamps and lagoons, but other portions are quite healthful and productive. Corn and cotton are the chief staples. Little Rock is the capital.

MICHIGAN, the twenty-sixth state, was admitted into the Union, Jan. 26th, 1837. The southern peninsula is very productive, while the northern peninsula contains the richest copper mines in the world, and unlimited supplies of iron. Lumber and salt are extensively produced. Her schools are among the best in the Union. Lansing is her capital.

FLORIDA, the twenty-seventh state, was admitted to the Union, March 3d, 1845. She has agricultural, commercial and manufacturing facilities, which may yield wealth to future industry. Her capital is Tallahassee.

TEXAS, the twenty-eighth state, was admitted into the Union July 4th, 1845. Having ratified the act of annexation the "Lone Star" was placed amid the galaxy of states. Her climate is free from the extremes of both the temperate and torrid zones. Her soil is fertile. The staple products while embracing those in general of more northern states, include also indigo and rice. The grape, mulberry and vanilla, are indigenous and abundant. In fact Texas is a *mikro cosmos* of itself. Her capital is Austin.

IOWA, the twenty-ninth state, was admitted to the Union, Dec. 28th, 1846. She has a uniformity of excellence. Her climate, agricultural capabilities, and mineral wealth are unsurpassed. Des Moines is the capital.

WISCONSIN, the thirtieth state in the union was admitted, in 1848. The climate is very healthful. The surface is a high rolling prairie comparatively woodless in the south, but covered with vast forests of the best pine in the north.

Wheat is her chief staple. She also possesses valuable mineral deposits. The capital City is Madison.

CALIFORNIA the thirty-first state was admitted, Sept. 7th, 1850. She abounds in mountains of precious metals, and other minerals, as quick silver, platinum, asphaltum, &c. But great as is her mineral wealth, her agricultural possibilities are even

greater and her commerce is immense. Sacramento is her capital.

MINNESOTA, the thirty-second state, admitted to the Union, May, 1858, was visited with a terrible Indian Massacre in 1862 which destroyed about one-tenth her original population, and \$3,000,000 of her property.

The soil is specially adapted to the growth of wheat. Much attention is paid to Education. The capital is St. Paul.

OREGON, the thirty third state was admitted by act of Congress Feb. 14th, 1859. The eastern regions are volcanic, and entirely sterile, the middle is adapted to grazing, the western portion contains valuable farming lands. Wheat is the staple.

She also possesses valuable mines of coal and copper. Salem is her capital.

KANSAS, the thirty-fourth state, was admitted into the Union, Jan. 29th, 1861.

Much of her soil is possessed of inexhaustible fertility, producing corn and wheat in abundance. Vast beds of coal, iron, petroleum and lead augment her wealth. Her capital is Topeka.

WEST VIRGINIA, the thirty-fifth state, was admitted to representation in congress June 20th, 1863. Her climate is healthy, and her scenery picturesque, sometimes even arrayed in wild grandeur. Her manufacturing facilities are excellent. Iron and timber are abundant. Wheeling is the capital.

NEVADA, the thirty-sixth state admitted into the Union March 1864, has a healthy climate. The seasons are wet and dry making agriculture dependant on irrigation. Her Silver mines are said to be the richest in the world. Carson City is the capital.

NEBRASKA, the thirty-seventh state, became a member of the Union in 1867. Her commercial facilities are good; educational advantages excellent; and the wealth locked up in her soil, certainly not limited. Her capital is Lincoln.

COLORADO, the thirty-eighth state, was admitted into the Union Aug. 1st, 1876, by proclamation of the President, according to law. Her climate is salubrious and mines of wealth extensive. She yields oil and salt somewhat freely; and produces grains and vegetables in great perfection. Denver is the capital.

TERRITORIES.

The individual Territories were organized in the following years.

New Mexico 1850.

Utah 1850.

Washington 1853.

Dacotah 1861.

Arizona 1863.

Idaho 1863.

Montana 1864.

Alaska 1867.

Wyoming 1868.

District of Columbia 1871.

The Indian Territory which by treaty was made the special property of the Red man, is not included among the territories of our government.

Of the above named tracts, Arizona was secured to the United States by the Gadsden treaty made with Mexico Dec. 30th, 1853. The government paying \$10,000,000 for it. Alaska was acquired by a treaty with Russia in 1867 and cost the United States \$7,200,000.

The District of Columbia originally embraced a tract ten miles square, donated by Virginia and Maryland as the seat of the general government. Here on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, President Washington selected the site for the future Capital of his country, in the year 1790. The City was first occupied by the United States Congress in 1800. The government of this tract resided wholly in congress until 1871 when the District was made a territory with a legislature for its internal government.

The Capital building located in the city of Washington in the Territory of Columbia, is the finest in the world, and cost the government \$5,000,000.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS 1789-1878

POPULAR ADMINISTRATION.

George Washington, Virginia, President, 1789-1797.

John Adams, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

CABINET.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, Secretary of State.

Edmund Randolph " " "

Thomas Pickering, Massachusetts, " "

Alexander Hamilton, New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

Oliver Walcott, Connecticut, Secretary of the Treasury.

Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

James McHenry, Maryland, Secretary of War.

Henry Knox, Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

John Adams, Massachusetts, President 1797-1801.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, Vice-President.

CABINET.

Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

John Marshall, Virginia, Secretary of State.

Oliver Walcott, Connecticut, Secretary of the Treasury.

Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury.

James McHenry, Maryland, Secretary of War.

Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

Roger Griswold, Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

George Cabot, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland, Secretary of the Navy.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, President 1801-1809.

Aaron Burr, New York, Vice-President.

George Clinton " " "

CABINET.

James Madison, Virginia, Secretary of State.

Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury.

Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland, Secretary of the Navy.

Robert Smith, Maryland, Secretary of the Navy.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

James Madison, Virginia, President 1809-1817.

George Clinton, New York, Vice-President.

Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

CABINET.

Robert Smith, Maryland, Secretary of State.

James Monroe, Virginia, " " "

Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. Campbell, Tennessee, Secretary of the Treasury.

Aleck J. Dallas, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

William Eustis, Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

John Armstrong, New York, Secretary of War.

James Monroe, Virginia, Secretary of the War.

William H. Crawford, Georgia, Secretary of War.

Paul Hamilton, South Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

William Jones, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy.

B. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

James Monroe, Virginia, President, 1817-1825.

D. D. Tompkins, New York, Vice-President.

CABINET.

John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

William H. Crawford, Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

Isaac Shelby, Kentucky, Secretary of War.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Secretary of War.

B. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Smith Thompson, New York, Secretary of the Navy.

Saml. L. Southard, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, President, 1825-1829.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice President.

CABINET

Henry Clay, Kentucky, Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

James Barbour, Virginia, Secretary of War.

Peter B. Porter, New York, Secretary of War.

Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, President. 1829-1837.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice-President.

Martin Van Buren, New York, Vice-President.

CABINET.

Martin Van Buren, New York, Secretary of State.

Edward Livingston, Louisiana, Secretary of State.

Louis McLane, Delaware, Secretary of State.

John Forsyth, Georgia, Secretary of State.

S. D. Ingham, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Louis McLane, Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. J. Duane, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Roger B. Taney, Maryland, Secretary of the Treasury.

Levy Woodbury, New Hampshire, Secretary of the Treasury.

John H. Eaton, Tennessee, Secretary of War.

Lewis Cass, Michigan, Secretary of War.

Benj. F. Butler, New York, Secretary of War.

John Branch, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Levy Woodbury, New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy.

Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

John McLean, Ohio; William F. Barry, Kentucky, and Amos Kendall, Kentucky; Postmaster Generals, now added to the list of Cabinet officers.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Martin Van Buren, New York, President, 1837-1841.

Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, Vice President.

CABINET.

John Forsyth, Georgia, Secretary of State.

Levy Woodbury, New Hampshire, Secretary of the Treasury.

Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina, Secretary of War.

Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

James K. Paulding, New York, Secretary of the Navy.

Amos Kendall, Kentucky, Postmaster General.

John M. Niles, Connecticut, Postmaster General.

WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

William H. Harrison, Ohio, President, 1841-1841. (President one month.)

John Tyler, Virginia, Vice President, (became President.)

CABINET.

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

John Bell, Tennessee, Secretary of War.

Geo. E. Badger, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Gideon Granger, New York, Postmaster General.

WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

John Tyler, Virginia, President, 1841-1845. (Inaugrated after the death of Harrison.)

CABINET.

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Abel P. Upshur, Virginia, Secretary of State.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Secretary of State.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

Walter Forward, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

John C. Spencer, New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

John Bell, Tennessee, Secretary of War.

John C. Spencer, New York, Secretary of War.

James M. Porter, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

William Wilkins, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Geo. E. Badger, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Abel P. Upshur, Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

David Henshaw, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

G. W. Gilmer, Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

John G. Mason, Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

Chas. A. Wickliffe, Kentucky, Postmaster General.

Frances G. Granger, New York, Postmaster General.

Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina, Attorney General.

John Nelson, Maryland, Attorney General.
(New Cabinet office.)

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

James K. Polk, Tennessee, President, 1845-1849.

Geo. M. Dallas, Pennsylvania, Vice-President.

CABINET.

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Secretary of State.

Robert J. Walker, Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. L. Marcy, New York, Secretary of War.

George Bancroft, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

John Y. Mason, Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

Cave Johnson, Tennessee, Postmaster General.

John Y. Mason, Virginia, Attorney General.

Nathan Clifford, Maine, " "

Isaac Toney, Connecticut, " "

WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, President, 1849-1850.

Millard Fillmore, New York, Vice President.

CABINET.

John M. Clayton, Delaware, Secretary of State.

Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Geo. W. Crawford, Georgia, Secretary of War.

Wm. B. Preston, Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

Jacob Collamer, Vermont, Postmaster General.

Reverdy Johnson, Maryland, Attorney general.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior
(Now added to the Cabinet offices.)

WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

Millard Fillmore, New York, President, 1850-1853 (inaugurated after the death of Taylor.)

CABINET.

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Thomas Corwin, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

Chas. M. Conrad, Louisiana, Secretary of War
Wm. A. Graham, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Nathan K. Hall, New York, Postmaster General.

John J. Crittenden, Kentucky, Attorney General.

Alex. H. H. Stuart, Virginia, Secretary of the Interior.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, President, 1853-1857.

Wm. R. King, Alabama, Vice-President.

CABINET.

Wm. L. Marcy, New York, Secretary of State.

James Guthrie, Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

Jefferson Davis, Mississippi, Secretary of War.

J. C. Dobbin, North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

James Campbell, Pennsylvania, Postmaster General.

Caleb Onshing, Massachusetts, Attorney General.

Robert McClelland, Michigan, Secretary of the Interior.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, President, 1857-1861.

J. C. Breckenridge, Kentucky, Vice-President.

CABINET.

Lewis Cass, Michigan, Secretary of State.

Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania, Secretary of State.

Howell Cobb, Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

Philip F. Thomas, New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

John A. Dix, New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

John B. Floyd, Virginia, Secretary of War.

Joseph Holt, Kentucky, " " "

Isaac Toucey, Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee, Postmaster General.

Joseph Holt, Kentucky, " "

Horatio King, Kentucky, " "

Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

Jacob Thompson, Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, President, 1861-1865

Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, Vice-President.

Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, " "

CABINET.

William H. Seward, New York, Secretary of State.

Solomon P. Chase, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

William P. Fessenden, Maine, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hugh McCulloch, Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury.

Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Gideon Welles, Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

Montgomery Blair, Maryland, Postmaster General.

William Dennison, Ohio, Postmaster General.

Edward Bates, Missouri, Attorney General.

James Speed, Kentucky, Attorney General.

Caleb B. Smith, Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

John P. Usher, Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, President, 1865-1869. (Inaugurated after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.)

CABINET.

William H. Seward, New York, Secretary of State.

Hugh McCulloch, Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury.

Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, Secretary of War.

J. M. Schofield, Illinois, Secretary of War.

Gideon Welles, Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

William Dennison, Ohio, Postmaster General.

Alexander W. Randall, Wisconsin, Postmaster General.

James Speed, Kentucky, Attorney General.

Henry Stanbery, Ohio, Attorney General.

William M. Evarts, New York, Attorney General.

James Harlan, Iowa, Secretary of the Interior.

Orville H. Browning, Illinois, Secretary of the Interior.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, President 1869-1877.

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana, Vice-President.

Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, Vice-President.

CABINET OFFICERS—FIRST TERM.

Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois, Secretary of State.

Hamilton Fish, New York, Secretary of State.

George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury.

John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War.

William T. Sherman, Secretary of War.

William W. Belknap, Iowa, Secretary of War.

Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy.

George M. Robeson, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

J. A. J. Cresswell, Maryland, Postmaster General.

Eben R. Hoar, Massachusetts, Attorney General.

Amos S. Akerman, Georgia, Attorney General.

Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

Columbus Delano, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

CABINET OFFICERS SECOND TERM OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

* Elsewhere, the Cabinet officers of both terms are included in one list.

Hamilton Fish, New York, Secretary of State.

W. A. Richardson, Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury.

Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

Lot. M. Morrill, Maine, Secretary of the Treasury.

William W. Belknap, Iowa, Secretary of War.

Alonzo Taft, Ohio, Secretary of War.

J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

George M. Robeson, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

J. A. J. Cresswell, Maryland, Postmaster General.

Marshall Jewell, Connecticut, Postmaster General.

John W. Tyner, Indiana, Postmaster General.

George H. Williams, Oregon, Attorney General.

Edward Pierrepont, New York, Attorney General.

Alonzo Taft, Ohio, Attorney General.

Columbus Delano, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

Zachariah Chandler, Michigan, Secretary of the Interior.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, President, 1877-1881.

William A. Wheeler, New York, Vice President.

CABINET.

William M. Evarts, New York, Secretary of State.

John Sherman, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. McCreary, Iowa, Secretary of War.

R. M. Thompson, Indiana, Secretary of the Navy.

David M. Key, Tennessee, Postmaster General.

Charles Devens, Massachusetts, Attorney General.

Carl Schurz, Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

THE UNITED STATES AS A MILITARY POWER.

The theory of our government has always limited the size of the American army and navy; but sufficient martial spirit prevails to guard the Nation against the menaces of foreign powers.

The following conflict of arms have occurred during our National History :

WAR WITH ENGLAND—1812-1814.

Upon the inauguration of President Madison, the foreign relations of the United States were gloomy, and mutterings of war were distinctly heard. The insolent conduct of the British gov-

NOTE—The Vice President is given in the list, though not a member of the Cabinet. The second person named filled the Vice Presidency during the second term of the Presidential office.

ernment, in restricting American commerce, called for retaliation, and on the 19th of June, 1812, the President issued a proclamation of war. The results of this conflict were insignificant, except as we regard them in the light, of putting a period to the hostilities between the two nations.

THE MEXICAN WAR—1845-1848.

The question which precipitated the war with Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the United States. On the 11th of May, 1846, hostilities having already begun, a formal declaration of war was announced by President Polk.

In less than two years the military power of the Mexican government was completely broken. The Embassadors of the two nations met at Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the winter of 1848, and concluded a treaty of peace. By this war, wholly provoked by the Mexicans, the United States secured some valuable territory.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA—1861-1865.

The following are regarded as the principle causes which led to the late conflict between two sections of our great country.

1. An important cause of our civil war, was *the different construction put upon the United States Constitution by the people of the Northern and Southern States.*

2. Another cause of the civil war, was *the restricted intercourse between the inhabitants of the Northern and Southern States.*

3. A final cause of the war, grew out of *the imprudent and wicked conduct of sectional writers and political demagogues.*

This cruel war raged in every part of the South, for five long years, desolating many of the fairest fields of our country; levelling homes roared by pious industry and patient frugality; covering our valleys and hillsides with vast cemeteries of the martial dead; filling our whole country with a retinue of maimed and helpless soldiery, to be provided for by public pensions, or spurned from the doors of opulence, (by those whose wealth was accumulated from the war, in which they imperiled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,) to perish from neglect.

The first gun of this war was fired from a Con-

federate battery in Charleston, upon Fort Sumter. General Beauregard, Confederate commander at Charleston, had demanded the surrender of the fort on the 11th of April, 1861, but Major Anderson spurned the summons, and defended his fortress, during thirty-four hours of terrific bombardment, when the fort became untenable, and with his gallant comrades, Anderson was obliged to capitulate.

The mighty upheaval of popular wrath had come, and the American nation yawned apart, opening a fearful chasm, to be filled with the best blood and treasure of the North and South. The battle plains of Bull Run, Antietam, Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, with scores of like bloody fields, had they tongues to whisper across the intervening years, would pale our cheeks with their recital of those sickening horrors of bloody hecatombs, thrust into the hungry maw of the demon—*Civil War.*

Not only was a costly libation of blood offered, but three thousand millions of dollars were expended in bridging the awful chasm.

On the 9th of April, 1865, General R. E. Lee surrendered the principal confederate army, and the dreadful civil war with all its bloodshed, and devastation, and sorrow, was virtually at an end.

Long years have been spent in healing the wound, which has often been torn agap by ruthless, wicked hands.

The war had barely closed, when President Lincoln was brutally murdered by J. W. Booth, the cold-blooded assassin.

The death of this great and good man, was prolific of untold embarrassments, in the restoration of the bleeding members of our once happy union to their proper sphere.

Remarkable recuperative energy has been evinced throughout our whole country during, nearly, a decade and a half which has succeeded the war.

MODERN HISTORY.

The more important events which marked the dawn of modern history were; the establishment of the House of Austria, in Germany; the transition of the Tudor dynasty to the House of Stuarts, in England; the erection of the House of Bourbon, in France; the inauguration of the modern period of

voyages and discoveries, by the Spanish government; the thirty years war in Europe, involving the interests of persecuted Protestants, whose cause was championed by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; the bloodless revolution in Portugal, by which the Portuguese, under the Duke of Braganza, threw off the Spanish yoke; the founding of the Russian Empire; the consolidation of the Ottoman Dominion in Europe, and the consequent serfdom of the Greeks; the transition of Prussia from a Duchy to a Kingdom; the beginning of the colonization of North America; the religious Reformations in Europe, led by Savonarola, Luther, Melancthon, Zwingli, Calvin, Bunyan, Spener and others; the Translation of the Common English version of the Bible, from the originals, Hebrew and Greek.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

MEXICO,

is a Federal Republic, with a constitution much like that of the United States. Her government embracing 23 states was constituted into a Republic in 1862. This government is quite unstable, and frequently involved in war. The country was originally occupied by a people called Aztecs who had attained to a considerable degree of civilization when conquered by the Spanish in 1521. Mines of gold and silver abound. The city of Mexico is the capital.

CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL AMERICA,

was discovered by Columbus in 1502; conquered by the Spanish in 1525; gained their independence in 1823; and formed a confederation of states, similar to Mexico, which continued until 1839; since which time the states have maintained separate governments.

Her exports are cochineal, cacao, (from which chocolate is made,) mahogany, and dye-woods; also sugar, coffee and tobacco.

SOUTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

South America consists of several grand divisions of territory under separate state governments.

COLUMBIA, VENEZUELA AND GUIANA,

were discovered by Columbus, in 1498, and held as the possession of Spain until the present century,

when they gained their independence by force of arms.

BRAZIL,

was discovered by De Cabral, a Portuguese, in 1500. Fifty years later a colonial government was established by the Portuguese, who held possession of the country until 1822.

PARAGUAY AND URAGUAY,

were discovered in 1512 and explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1530. A fort was built at Buenos Ayres in 1534, and when the Argentine Republic was formed in 1777, these states were included in that Republic, but were ultimately separated by conflict of arms.

BOLIVIA, PERU AND ECUADOR,

were conquered by Pizarro in the early part of the 16th century. He founded Piura in 1532. Ecuador achieved her independence in 1812. Peru and Bolivia in 1821, after a bloody war with Spain. The governments are frequently disturbed by revolutions.

CHILI AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,

were conquered by the Spanish, who founded Santiago in 1541. Independence was secured in 1810, but not admitted by Spain till 1818. The Arancanians of Chili have an organized government, and possess a fair degree of civilization. The Argentine Republic is a confederation of fourteen states.

AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS.

EGYPT,

and the more advanced states lying upon the Mediterranean, are governed by a constitutional Monarchy.

The chief productions are wheat, barley and other grains; cotton and indigo; date-palms, olives, figs and apriots. Forests of oak, elm, chestnut and pine abound; while the plains furnish excellent grazing.

THE BARBARY STATES,

have Monarchical governments. The Moors usually inhabit the towns; the Arabs feed their herds upon the plains; and the Berbers dwell in the mountains and valleys of the Atlas, and are usually engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products of

these states, are wheat, corn, barley, millet and other grains; grapes, pomegranates, peaches and various other kinds of fruit.

SIERRA LEONE,

is a British Colony. The inhabitants are principally negroes, transported from Canada, and the West Indies. Free Town is the capital.

LIBERIA,

is a Republic, with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. It is chiefly peopled by American negroes, for whose benefit it was originally established. Monrovia is the capital.

GUINEA.

is held by native tribes, and governed by chiefs. Portions of the country are renowned for their natural wealth, both in vegetable, and mineral productions.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DISTRICTS,

are mainly occupied by native tribes, the Kafirs, Basoutos and Zulus, under the government of hereditary chiefs.

The English hold dominion in Cape Colony, and Natal. From these colonies England is supplied with wool, wine and diamonds; quantities of sugar, coffee and cotton are also supplied from these districts. Christian civilization is making progress.

THE EASTERN DISTRICTS,

contain some of the most powerful African tribes. Some of the most fertile regions of the globe are found here. Rice, gold-dust, ivory, hides, gums, molasses and fish form the chief exports.

AUSTRALIA,

is the lone southern continent of the family of Oceanica.

It is at present claimed as the possession of England, and has colonial governments similar to those originally established in North America.

Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal abound. Stock raising and wool growing are the chief pursuits.

MADAGASCAR,

is one of the largest islands on the globe. The inhabitants are principally Malays. Christian civilization has recently made gratifying progress in this island.

The soil is extremely fertile, producing rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, manioc, yams, potatoes and beans, and the fruits of tropical regions. Copper, mercury, iron and coal abound. Gold and silver are also found. Tamatava is the capital.

NOTE.—The various Provinces and Islands, of which no immediate mention has been made in this chart, are either included in the general record of the countries to which they belong, or have been thought to possess, too little historical interest to demand the attention of the student here.

NOTE.—The plan of the chart, has been to give the history of the several countries of the globe, in the order in which their dynasties were established. That errors have been made in some instances is not improbable; but of general accuracy we feel measurably assured. (AUTHOR.)

The first part of the report is a general statement of the situation in the country. It is a very long and detailed report, covering a wide range of subjects. The second part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The third part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The fourth part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The fifth part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The sixth part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The seventh part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The eighth part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The ninth part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government. The tenth part of the report is a list of names and titles of the various officials and members of the government.

APPENDIX.

The Phœnician colonists of Tartessus and Gades in Spain, were very early attracted to the shores of Britain in search of tin, which was then extensively used in the manufacture of weapons of war. Aristotle is the first writer who mentions the British islands by name. He says, "In the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules are two very large islands called Britannic." Pytheas gives the first account we have of the inhabitants of these islands, by means of which they became known to the Romans, and awakened the inquiry of Polybius and Scipio before 100 B. C. The history of the Britons cannot be said to have any critical value before the invasion of the country by Julius Cæsar 55 B. C. The Celtic language spoken by the people whom Cæsar met in these islands has led critics to identify the Welsh with the ancient inhabitants. Druidism, was the religion of the old Britons; and is said to have inculcated the principles of piety toward the Gods, charity toward men, and fortitude in suffering. Human sacrifices constituted the most revolting feature of their worship. The Britons were divided into numerous tribes, and found their chief occupation in war. Agriculture received some attention; grazing also constituted a means of support. The people clothed themselves in the skins of beasts and dwelt in wattled huts. The native tribes offered stubborn resistance to the Roman invaders, but were finally subjugated by Julius Agricola about 78 A. D. This noble conqueror, introduced laws and civilization among the Britons, and taught them to raise all the conveniences of life. Thus incorporated into the Roman Empire, Britain assumed an aspect of great prosperity. Christianity was probably introduced into Britain by Prince Lucius about 200 A. D. and the Bible was translated into the British tongue. The Romans having withdrawn their legions from Britain, the Saxons invaded the country about, 450 A. D. The Saxons ruled Britain nearly six centuries. The most noted ruler of the Saxon line was Alfred the Great, who had the honor of founding the English Monarchy, about 900 A. D. The Saxons were finally supplanted by the Danes, in 1016 A. D. Canute, the Danish King, succeeded, by intrigue, in obtaining full possession of the government; which continued under Danish rule until 1066 A. A. when by a decisive victory at Senlac (known as the battle of Hastings,) William, Duke of Normandy became King of England.

Table of Contemporary Rulers since the Norman Conquest.

THE YEARS INDICATE THE BEGINNING OF ADMINISTRATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
William I.....1066	Philip I.....1060	Henry IV.....1056
William II.....1087	Louis VI.....1108	Henry V.....1106
Henry I.....1100	Louis VII.....1137	Lothaire II.....1125
Stephen.....1135	Philip II.....1180	Conrad III.....1138
Henry II.....1154	Louis VIII.....1223	Barbarossa.....1152
Richard I.....1189	Louis IX.....1226	Henry VI.....1190
John.....1199	Philip III.....1270	Philip.....1198
Henry III.....1216	Philip IV.....1285	Otho IV.....1208
Edward I.....1272	Louis X.....1314	Frederick II.....1212
Edward II.....1307	John I.....1316	Conrad IV.....1250
Edward III.....1327	Philip V.....1316	William.....1250
Richard II.....1377	Charles IV.....1322	Rodolph.....1273
Henry IV.....1399	Philip VI.....1328	Adolphus.....1292
	John II.....1350	Albert.....1298
	Charles V.....1364	Henry VII.....1308
	Charles VI.....1380	Louis IV.....1314
	Charles VII.....1422	Charles IV.....1347
Henry V.....1413	Louis XI.....1461	Wenceslaus.....1378
Henry VI.....1422	Charles VIII.....1483	Frederick.....1400
Edward IV.....1461	Louis XII.....1498	Rupert.....1400
Edward V.....1483	Francis I.....1515	Jossus.....1410
Richard III.....1483	Henry II.....1547	Segismund.....1410
Henry VII.....1485	Francis II.....1559	Albert II.....1438
Henry VIII.....1509	Charles IX.....1560	Frederick III.....1440
Edward VI.....1547	Henry III.....1574	Maximilian I.....1493
Mary.....1553	Henry IV.....1589	Charles V.....1519
Elizabeth.....1559	Louis XIII.....1610	Ferdinand I.....1558
	Louis XIV.....1643	Maximilian II.....1564
James I.....1603		Rodolph II.....1576
Charles I.....1625		Matthias.....1612
Oliver Cromwell.....1653		Ferdinand II.....1619
Richard Cromwell.....1658		Ferdinand III.....1637
Charles II.....1660		Leopold I.....1658
James II.....1685		
William III.....1689		
Anne.....1702		
George I.....1714		
George II.....1727		
George III.....1760	Louis XV.....1715	Joseph I.....1705
	Louis XVI.....1774	Charles VI.....1711
	Napoleon I.....1804	Maria Theresa.....1740
	Louis XVIII.....1814	Charles VII.....1742
George IV.....1820	Charles X.....1824	Francis I.....1745
William IV.....1830	Louis Philippe.....1830	Joseph II.....1765
Victoria.....1837	Napoleon III.....1848	Leopold II.....1790
	M. Thiers.....1871	Francis II.....1792
	MacMahon.....1877	William I.....1871

Table of Contemporary Rulers since the Norman Conquest.

THE YEARS INDICATE THE BEGINNING OF ADMINISTRATION.

RUSSIA.	TURKEY.
Vladimir II.....1114	
Andrew I.....1157	
John I.....1328	Osman .. 1299
	Orchan.....1326
John III.....1462	Amurath I.....1360
	Bajazet I.....1389
	Solyman I.....1402
	Musa.....1410
	Mohammed I.....1413
	Amurath II.....1421
	Mohammed II.....1451
Basil V.....1505	Bajazet II.....1481
Ivan IV.....1533	Selim I.....1512
	Solyman II.....1520
	Selim II.....1566
	Amurath III.....1574
Theodore I.....1584	Mohammed III.....1595
Godoonoff.....1598	
Demetrius.....1606	Ahmed.....1603
Jouinski.....1606	Mustapha.....1617
Romanoff.....1613	Osman II.....1618
Alexis.....1645	Amurath IV.....1623
	Ibrahim.....1640
	Mohammed IV.....1649
Theodore II.....1676	
Ivan V.....1682	
Peter I.....1689	Solyman III.....1687
	Ahmed II.....1691
Catharine I.....1725	Mustapha II.....1695
Peter II.....1727	Ahmed III.....1703
Anne.....1730	Mahmud I.....1730
Ivan IV.....1740	
Elizabeth.....1741	Osman III.....1754
Catharine II.....1762	Mustapha III.....1757
Paul I.....1796	Ahmed IV.....1774
Alexander I.....1801	Selim III.....1788
	Mustapha IV.....1807
Nicholas.....1825	Mahmond II.....1808
Alexander II.....1855	Medjed.....1839
	Aziz.....1861
	Effendi.....1876

United States of America - Colonial Congress

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
I. VIRGINIA. Wingfield..... 1607 De La Ware..... 1609 Gates..... 1610 Yeardley..... 1619 Wyatt..... 1621 West..... 1627 Harvey..... 1629 Berkley..... 1642 Culpepper..... 1675 Howard..... 1684	II. MASSACHUSETTS, Carver..... 1620 Bradford..... 1621 Endicott..... 1628 Winthrop..... 1630 Vane..... 1635 Leverett..... 1662 Andros..... 1685 Phipps..... 1692 Shute..... } Burnett .. } <i>ad interim</i> Belcher .. } Shirley..... 1748	III. NEW HAMPSHIRE Mason 1623 Cranfield 1679	IV. NEW YORK. May 1624 Minuit..... 1626 Van Twiller..... 1633 Kieft..... 1636 Stuyvesant..... 1647 Nicolls..... 1664 Lovelace 1667 Andros..... 1674 Dongan..... 1683 Nicholson 1686 Leisler..... 1690 Sloughter..... 1691 Fletcher..... 1692 Bellomont..... 1697 Cornberry..... 1702 Burnett..... Cosby 1732	V. CONNECTICUT. Eaton..... 1639 Winthrop, Jr.,... 1659 Trent 1673 Charles Calvert.. 1675 Copley 1692 Bull..... 1689	VI. MARYLAND. Leonard Calvert.. 1639 Stone..... 1651 Fendall..... 1656 Philip Calvert.... 1660 Clark..... 1663	VII. RHODE ISLAND.	A. D.
VIII. DELAWARE. Minuit..... 1638 Printz 1643	IX. NORTH CAROLINA Drummond 1663 Yeamans 1671 Miller..... Culpepper..... 1678 Sothel 1680 Ludwell..... 1689 Archdale..... 1695 Walker Daniel..... 1704	X. NORTH CAROLINA Philip Calvert..... 1665 J. Calvert..... 1672 Jennings..... 1681 Baclay 1682 Morris 1728	XI. SOUTH CAROLINA Savle..... 1670 West..... 1671 Yeamans 1672 Colleton..... 1686 Ludwell..... 1691 Smith..... 1693 Archdale..... 1695 Moore 1698 Johnston 1705 Craven..... 1715 Nicholson 1719	XII. PENNSYLVANIA Markham..... 1681 Penn Brothers 1718—1779	GEORGIA. James Oglethorpe, 1733	A. D.	

NOTE.—In several instances the weaker colonies were incorporated with the stronger, and local government was thus dispensed with. The National Government having superseded the Colonial, the chief magistrate henceforth was the President.

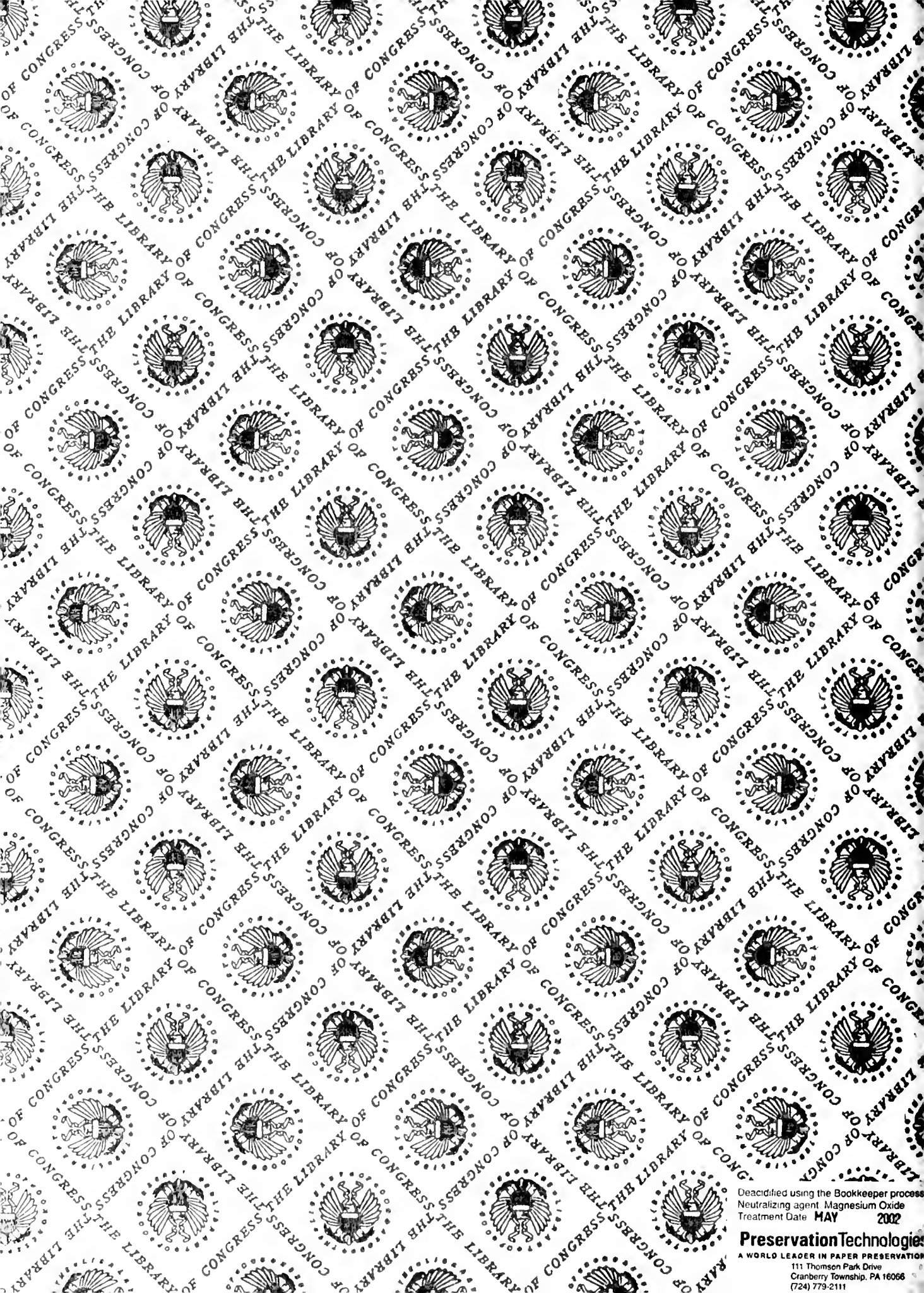
LECTURES.

The Course of Lectures designed to be delivered, by the Author, in connection with the use of this Chart, will embrace the following subjects:

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. The origin of earth and man. | X. Napoleon, and the French Dynasty. |
| II. The propagation of the prediluvian race of Adam. | XI. The superiority of a pure democracy illustrated by American History. |
| III. Historical criticism on the Noachian Deluge. | XII. Historical resume of art, science, and literature. |
| IV. Ethnology, or the development of the Post-diluvian Nations. | XIII. Paganism. |
| V. The growth of Empire. | XIV. Judaism. |
| VI. The origin and development of the Hierarchy. | XV. Christianity. |
| VII. Ecclesiastical reformations. | XVI. Mahometanism. |
| VIII. The thirty years war in Europe. | XVII. Rationalism. |
| IX. The political influence of the house of Stuart. | XVIII. Mormonism. |

NOTE.—Several of the above Lectures were delivered at La Grange College during the sessions of 1878 and 1879. The course will be continued next year. The author has also been engaged to deliver this course of lectures at Bolivar College.

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